

Social Security Bulletin



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V. 17, no. 8

August 1954

Volume 17

Number 8

Voluntary Health Insurance Coverage of Aged Beneficiaries
of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age
and Survivors Insurance

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN, the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration, is issued primarily for distribution to agencies directly concerned with the administration of the Social Security Act. It reports current data on operations of the Administration and the results of research and analysis pertinent to the social security programs. An annual statistical supplement, which carries calendar-year data, has been presented as part of each September issue of the BULLETIN since September 1950.

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The BULLETIN is published monthly under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, Seventy-second Congress, approved June 30, 1932. The printing of the publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 8, 1953).

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Social Security in Review

New Commissioner Named

CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND, Director of the California Department of Social Welfare, was named by President Eisenhower on July 19, 1954, to be Commissioner of Social Security. He succeeds John W. Tramburg, who resigned, effective July 31, to return to his post as Director of the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare.

The appointment will mark Mr. Schottland's return to the Social Security Administration, which he had served in 1941 as assistant to the

chief of the Children's Bureau. In 1936 he had been made Administrator of the State Relief Administration of California; this appointment followed several years in executive positions with private welfare agencies.

During the war, from 1942 to 1945, Mr. Schottland held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army. For his work with displaced persons during these years he was decorated by the Governments of Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, and Poland. In 1945 he accepted the post of assistant director of the United

Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany.

Mr. Schottland has headed the California welfare department since 1950, and in 1954 he received the Koshland Award as the outstanding social work executive in the State. At the time of his nomination as Commissioner of Social Security, he was also serving as the chairman of the National Council of Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators.

Nineteenth Anniversary

Nineteen years ago, when the Social Security Act was signed, the words "social security" were meaningless to most of the Nation's workers. Today nearly everyone of working age has a social security account number; through 1953, 110 million account numbers had been issued. More than 47 million civilian workers are now in jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance. Sixty-nine million persons had acquired fully insured status by January 1954. With this protection, 4 out of 5 mothers and children in the Nation are now assured of monthly benefit payments if the insured breadwinner of the family dies. In May 1954, monthly benefits that totaled \$275 million were going to 6.4 million persons. The contributions of workers and employers have built up a trust fund that at the end of May had assets of \$19.6 billion.

In 1935, aid to the Nation's needy under the various public relief and work programs amounted to \$2.5 billion. In 1953, the assistance provided under the five public assistance programs also totaled \$2.5 billion. The

| | May 1954 | April 1954 | May 1953 |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Old-age and survivors insurance: | | | |
| Monthly benefits in current-payment status: | | | |
| Number (in thousands) | 6,398 | 6,323 | 5,487 |
| Amount (in thousands) | \$275,072 | \$271,244 | \$228,634 |
| Average old-age benefit | \$51.72 | \$51.62 | \$50.27 |
| Public assistance: | | | |
| Recipients (in thousands): | | | |
| Old-age assistance | 2,583 | 2,583 | 2,613 |
| Aid to dependent children (total) | 2,071 | 2,054 | 2,005 |
| Aid to the blind | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | 208 | 206 | 176 |
| General assistance (cases) | 304 | 318 | 261 |
| Average payments: | | | |
| Old-age assistance | \$51.39 | \$51.34 | \$51.09 |
| Aid to dependent children (per family) | 85.00 | 84.91 | 84.58 |
| Aid to the blind | 55.85 | 55.82 | 55.61 |
| Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | 53.56 | 53.74 | 53.89 |
| General assistance (per case) | 51.13 | 52.15 | 47.58 |
| Unemployment insurance: | | | |
| Initial claims (in thousands) | 1,227 | 1,442 | 780 |
| Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands) | 1,850 | 1,894 | 772 |
| Benefits paid (in millions) | \$186 | \$201 | \$72 |
| Average weekly payment for total unemployment | \$24.70 | \$24.79 | \$23.16 |

dollar amounts spent were thus no higher in 1953 than in 1935, despite the tremendous rise in living costs and despite the increase in the population and the more-than-proportionate increase in the number of children and aged persons. In May 1954, there were 2.6 million persons receiving old-age assistance, 2.1 million receiving aid to dependent children, 208,000 receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and 101,000, aid to the blind. Under the State-Federal program of general assistance, payments were going to 304,000 cases.

The 19 years since 1935 have also seen great strides in the programs of maternal and child health and child welfare, as progressively larger amounts were authorized by Congress to aid these State programs. In the fiscal year 1953-54 the Federal funds spent by the States for child welfare services were eight times the expenditures of 1936-37; for services for crippled children they were five times, and for maternal and child health services, triple those spent in 1936-37. To an even greater extent, States and localities increased their spending from their own funds for these programs.

Program Operations

Both public assistance expenditures and the number of recipients declined during May, primarily because of substantial reductions in general assistance expenditures and cases. Total payments rose for the four special types of public assistance, and, except for a slight decrease in

old-age assistance, the caseloads also continued upward.

Seasonal improvement in employment conditions contributed to the decrease of 14,000 cases, or 4.6 percent, in general assistance in May, the second consecutive month to show a decline. Of the 48 States reporting changes in caseloads, 38 had fewer cases on the rolls than in the preceding month. Most of the States with substantially fewer cases, however, were among the States that had reported sizable increases in recent months. Half of all the States had declines of more than 4 percent; these States included six with decreases of 11-20 percent and two—Colorado and North Dakota—where caseloads dropped 27.6 percent and 30.3 percent. Notwithstanding the fairly substantial decreases in a majority of the States in April and May, two-thirds of the States still had more cases on the rolls in May 1954 than they had had a year earlier.

The rise (4,500) in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children extended to 6 months the period of continuous increase and was, in addition, the first May increase since 1950. Three-fourths of the States reported more families on the rolls in May than in April, but most of the changes—increases and decreases—were small.

Fewer persons were receiving old-age assistance in May than in April; the decline, though slight (223), followed 2 months in which there were small increases. The largest change during May—an increase of 672

cases or 1 percent—occurred in Mississippi, where considerable unemployment has contributed to the rise of 2,913 in the caseload since last February. An additional factor is the gradual return to the rolls of a number of recipients who are tenant farmers and sharecroppers; their payments had been suspended after their annual settlement with the farm owners.

The average general assistance payment dropped \$1.02, but the averages paid in the special types of public assistance showed little change from the April figures. In these four programs, however, a few States made adjustments that resulted in substantial changes in payments.

In Arkansas average payments to recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind rose \$2.72 and \$2.35, respectively, when the State included \$3 for personal incidentals within the maximums for these programs. In all programs the minimum payment was raised from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and, for families receiving aid to dependent children, the maximum amount considered necessary for total requirements was raised from \$113.00 to \$130.00.

Texas, which in February 1954 had applied a reduction of \$2.00 for each child receiving aid to dependent children but limited to \$8.00 the total reduction for a family, increased these amounts to \$2.50 and \$10.00, respectively. Average payments dropped \$1.29 for a family and 44 cents for each child.

(Continued on page 11)

| | May 1954 | April 1954 | May 1953 | Calendar year 1953 | 1952 |
|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Civilian labor force, ¹ total (in thousands)..... | 64,425 | 64,063 | 62,964 | 63,417 | 62,966 |
| Employed | 61,119 | 60,598 | 61,658 | 61,894 | 61,293 |
| Unemployed | 3,305 | 3,465 | 1,306 | 1,523 | 1,673 |
| Personal income ² (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total | \$285.2 | \$284.4 | \$284.7 | \$284.5 | \$269.7 |
| Employees' income | 195.9 | 195.7 | 198.8 | 198.5 | 184.3 |
| Proprietors' and rental income..... | 49.0 | 48.2 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 51.2 |
| Personal interest income and dividends..... | 24.0 | 24.0 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 21.0 |
| Public assistance | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Social insurance and related payments..... | 11.3 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 7.9 |
| Other income payments..... | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Consumers' price index ³ | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.0 | 114.4 | 113.5 |

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census.

² Continental United States, except for employees' income which includes pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Data from the Office

of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, regrouped to show items of particular interest to *Bulletin* readers.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Voluntary Health Insurance Coverage of Aged Beneficiaries of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

by DOROTHY McCAMMAN and AGNES W. BREWSTER*

In the national survey of the economic resources of aged beneficiaries conducted by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in 1951, questions were asked about the voluntary health insurance coverage of the beneficiaries. The information collected forms the basis of the following article. Answers to questions on the beneficiaries' hospitalization during the survey year will be reported in an early issue of the Bulletin.

WHAT insurance do aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance have against the costs of sickness and accidents? With the relatively greater need for medical care in old age and the low financial resources for paying hospital and doctor bills, what proportion of the beneficiaries are insured against these costs? What are the characteristics of those who have hospitalization insurance? How do they differ from those who lack protection against hospital bills? Answers to these and similar questions are provided by the 1951 national survey of aged beneficiaries.¹

Ownership of Some Voluntary Health Insurance

Three-tenths of the aged beneficiaries had voluntary health insurance of one or more of the following types: hospitalization, surgical-medical care in the hospital, surgical-medical care in the doctor's office or the patient's home, accident, and weekly indemnity for sickness. This was the situation at a time when almost 6 out of every 10 people in the United States were reported as participating

in some form of voluntary health insurance plan—most often a plan protecting against hospital bills.

The lower incidence of voluntary health insurance among aged beneficiaries as compared with the population in general was to be expected on *a priori* grounds. Relatively broad health insurance coverage has been achieved by the techniques of group enrollment, payroll deductions, and employer participation in the premiums. These are techniques not easily applicable when persons are no longer employed in industry and commerce, and fewer than 1 out of 10 aged beneficiaries had had earnings in covered employment that resulted in benefit suspensions during the survey year. Others had done work in noncovered employment or self-employment, but such work is not likely to be covered by a group health insurance plan.

Certain other facts about voluntary health insurance can readily be recognized as affecting the extent to which older persons may obtain or continue the protection for which they might have been eligible in their younger days. Group insurance obtained through a commercial insurance company stops altogether on retirement. While the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans have, for the past few years, permitted those who leave an employed group to continue their hospitalization and surgical insurance on an individual basis, the premiums are raised to cover higher administrative costs and probable adverse selection of risk. Thus simul-

taneously the premium payment for a particular individual becomes higher and any employer contribution to the premium ceases, making the costs to the retired worker much greater than they had been when he had steady income from employment.

To avoid bad risks most insurance carriers, including Blue Cross and Blue Shield, will not enroll for the first time any person who has reached the age of 60 or 65. An exception to this rule is found among some writers of individual accident and health policies, but these policies are bound to be extremely costly unless they exclude preexisting conditions or provide for cancellation at the company's discretion.

These characteristics of voluntary health insurance explain why, among all old-age beneficiaries, relatively few have protection and why the protection is unevenly spread.

Male beneficiaries were somewhat more likely to own health insurance than were female beneficiaries. Thirty percent of the men and 27 percent of the women had some kind of insurance (table 1).

Much more significant differences, however, were associated with benefit status and beneficiary type. Ownership of health insurance among persons whose benefits were suspended during part of the survey year was almost twice as frequent as among beneficiaries drawing payments for all 12 months of the year. Since the reason for suspension was almost always earnings in work covered by old-age and survivors insurance, this difference reflects the extent to which beneficiaries who are working have an opportunity to acquire health insurance coverage as members of employed groups. Thus, 49 percent of the beneficiaries with suspensions but only 26 percent of those with no suspensions had health insurance

*Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Commissioner.

¹For survey methods and description and for findings from the preliminary data of the survey see the *Bulletin* for August 1952. For findings based on the final tabulations of selected data relating to income, see the *Bulletin* for June 1953; for those relating to assets, liabilities, and net worth, see the *Bulletin* for August 1953; and for an evaluation of the beneficiaries' economic resources, see the *Bulletin* for April 1954.

Table 1.—Number and percent of aged beneficiaries with some kind of voluntary health insurance and percent with hospitalization insurance at end of survey year 1951, by benefit status

| Beneficiary type | Total | | | No benefit suspensions | | | Benefit suspensions | | |
|---|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Number | Percent with | | Number | Percent with | | Number | Percent with | |
| | | Some insurance | Hospital insurance | | Some insurance | Hospital insurance | | Some insurance | Hospital insurance |
| Total..... | 22,174 | 28.7 | 22.7 | 19,982 | 26.5 | 20.8 | 2,192 | 49.0 | 40.1 |
| Men..... | 12,364 | 29.9 | 22.7 | 10,864 | 27.1 | 20.3 | 1,500 | 50.3 | 40.3 |
| Nonmarried..... | 4,769 | 22.6 | 16.8 | 4,358 | 21.2 | 15.6 | 411 | 38.2 | 31.6 |
| Married, wife entitled..... | 4,513 | 31.4 | 23.4 | 4,059 | 29.0 | 21.2 | 454 | 53.7 | 42.1 |
| Married, wife not entitled..... | 3,082 | 38.9 | 30.8 | 2,447 | 34.6 | 27.2 | 635 | 55.6 | 44.6 |
| Women..... | 9,810 | 27.2 | 22.7 | 9,118 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 692 | 46.1 | 39.9 |
| Nonmarried retired worker..... | 2,235 | 32.8 | 26.6 | 2,058 | 30.7 | 24.9 | 177 | 57.1 | 47.5 |
| Married retired worker ¹ | 509 | 40.7 | 34.6 | 473 | 40.6 | 34.5 | 36 | (²) | (²) |
| Entitled wife..... | 4,513 | 26.0 | 22.1 | 4,059 | 24.2 | 20.3 | 454 | 42.7 | 37.9 |
| Aged widow..... | 2,553 | 21.9 | 18.1 | 2,528 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 25 | (²) | (²) |

¹ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

² Percentage not computed on base of fewer than

50 cases.

³ Benefits suspended because of husband's earnings.

policies or were members of a plan providing health benefits.

Other analyses of data from the 1951 national beneficiary survey have excluded beneficiaries with suspensions in order to focus on the situation of the more truly retired worker. For purposes of the present analysis, however, the inclusion of beneficiaries with suspensions has certain advantages; it broadens the population base and increases comparability with other studies² of hospitalization and insurance of aged persons, including those still at work.

For the men, ownership of voluntary health insurance was most common among those with nonentitled wives—where the “younger” beneficiaries are found—and least common among the nonmarried—where the octogenarians are relatively numerous. Among those whose benefits were not suspended, 21 percent of the nonmarried men, 29 percent of the married men with entitled wives, and 35 percent of the married men with wives not yet entitled had some type of insurance. The proportions were consistently higher among male beneficiaries with suspensions:

38 percent, 54 percent, and 56 percent, respectively. The higher incidence of health insurance for men with nonentitled wives was coupled with a relatively high proportion whose earnings caused benefit suspensions; only one-tenth of all beneficiaries in the sample—but more than one-fifth of the men with nonentitled wives—had benefits suspended during the survey year. Hence, for all men (those with and those without benefit suspensions) the group with nonentitled wives decidedly outranked the other two groups in ownership of policies. The proportions were 39 percent for this group in contrast to 31 percent for all married men with entitled wives and only 23 percent for all nonmarried men.

The pattern of more ownership of insurance among beneficiaries who have had their benefits suspended also holds for the women. For all beneficiary types combined, and some of the types include so few cases with benefit suspensions that separate consideration is not warranted, only 26 percent of the women beneficiaries without suspensions but 46 percent with suspensions had health insurance.³

Of the women, those who were married and drawing benefits based

³ The benefits of entitled wives were suspended because of their husbands' earnings rather than their own.

on their own wage records were more likely to be insured against sickness costs than were the other types of beneficiaries. Two out of every 5 of them had some form of protection. Many may have obtained their coverage through the husband's participation in group plans, because half of all the married women entitled on their own wage records were married to men who were in the labor force during the survey year. Widows were least likely to have health insurance; slightly more than one-fifth reported ownership of a health policy. Here again, advanced age was probably a factor. Perhaps more important, however, was their limited opportunity to obtain coverage; many widows never worked and so never obtained their own coverage as members of employed groups, and there is no longer opportunity to become covered as a dependent of the husband.

Health insurance was carried by only about 1 in every 4 entitled wives—those who were drawing benefits on the wage record of a husband who was an old-age beneficiary. Among such aged beneficiary couples, considerably fewer of the wives than of the husbands had protection—26 percent compared with 31 percent.

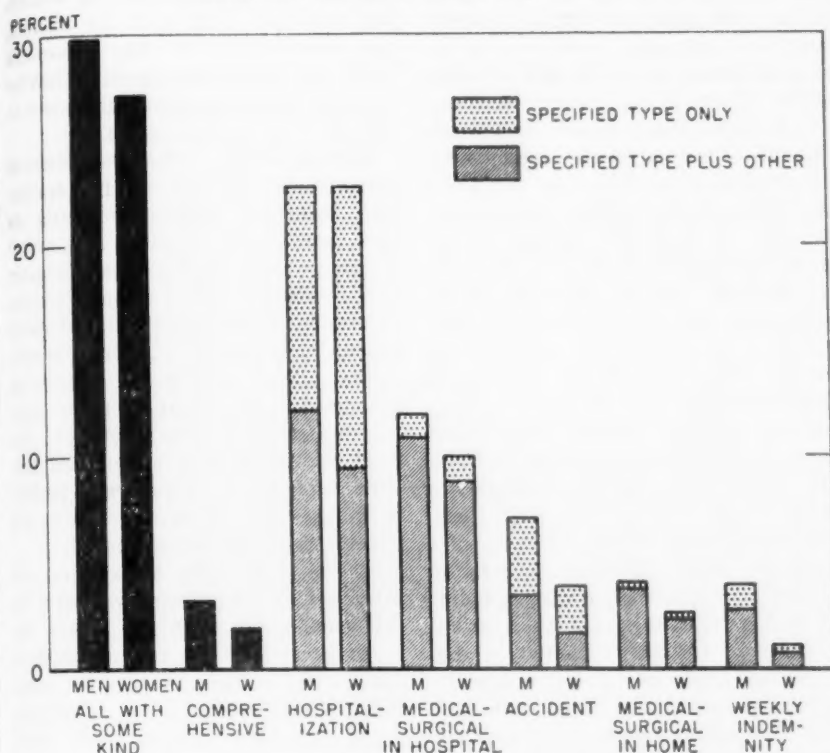
Proportionately more of the nonmarried women who had earned their own old-age benefits than of the nonmarried men, as a group, had health insurance. Thirty-three percent of these women but only 23 percent of the men were covered, a difference

Table 2.—Median age at end of survey year 1951 of aged beneficiaries with and without hospitalization insurance

| Beneficiary type | Median age of beneficiaries | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Total | With insurance | Without insurance |
| Men..... | 72.5 | 71.6 | 72.8 |
| Nonmarried..... | 73.2 | 72.8 | 73.2 |
| Married, wife entitled..... | 73.6 | 72.9 | 73.9 |
| Married, wife not entitled..... | 69.8 | 69.4 | 7.00 |
| Women..... | 71.3 | 70.3 | 71.6 |
| Nonmarried retired worker..... | 71.7 | 70.7 | 72.0 |
| Married retired worker ¹ | 69.1 | 68.9 | 69.2 |
| Entitled wife..... | 71.0 | 70.2 | 71.2 |
| Aged widow..... | 72.1 | 70.9 | 72.4 |

¹ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

Chart 1.—Percent of aged beneficiaries with specified type of voluntary health insurance at end of survey year 1951



partly explainable by the somewhat lower average age of the women.

Four out of 5 of the beneficiaries with some form of voluntary health insurance were protected against the costs of hospitalization. Concentration on the risk of hospitalization was more marked for female beneficiaries—especially the married ones—than for the men. Of those with some form of health protection, 84 percent of the women and 76 percent of the men had hospitalization insurance. As a result of this somewhat greater concentration, as high a proportion of all women beneficiaries as of the men were insured against hospital care costs (23 percent). In other respects, what has already been said about differences in health insurance ownership associated with beneficiary type and with the suspension of benefits is equally applicable to the ownership of hospitalization insurance (table 1).

Detailed information on the extent to which old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries are insured against the costs of sickness and accidents

was not available before the 1951 national survey. Earlier surveys in three cities did provide information, however, on the proportion of aged beneficiaries who incurred charges for health insurance premiums.⁴ Of the beneficiaries included in the 1946 Boston survey and the 1949 Philadelphia-Baltimore survey, only 1 in 8 of the married couples and fewer than 1 in 10 of the nonmarried retired workers and aged widows paid premiums for hospitalization or medical care insurance. Only 1 in 50 of the married couples and an even smaller proportion of the other aged beneficiaries paid premiums on insurance against accidents or other health costs. These findings cannot be directly compared with the national survey's measurement of beneficiaries covered by insurance, whether or not the beneficiaries themselves pay the premiums. Nevertheless, the data certainly support the conclusion that insurance

⁴ "Medical Care Expenditures of Beneficiaries in Three Cities," *Social Security Bulletin*, November 1951.

coverage of beneficiaries has increased markedly since the earlier surveys.

Risk Covered

One in 6 of the beneficiaries who were counted as having health insurance of some kind (one-twentieth of all beneficiaries) had only the most limited protection. Most of these had nothing except an accident policy. Others reported nothing but a policy covering medical-surgical care in the hospital—without hospitalization insurance to cover the accompanying charges for room and board—or nothing but a weekly wage-loss indemnity policy.

Fewer than 1 in 10 of the group with voluntary health insurance (only 2.6 percent of all beneficiaries) had anything approaching comprehensive protection against medical bills. Policies, or combinations of policies, providing comprehensive protection by insuring against both hospitalization costs and costs of physician's services in the home, office, and hospital were held by 3.2 percent of the men and only 1.9 percent of the women (chart 1).

Between these extremes were beneficiaries who had protection against the costs of hospitalization—apt to be heavy for the old—or various combinations of policies falling short of comprehensive coverage.

Of all the beneficiaries insured against hospitalization costs, more than half—or 12 percent of the beneficiaries surveyed—had no other type of policy. The men, more frequently than the women, augmented their protection against hospital bills with some other form of health insurance. Almost always, this additional protection consisted of or included insurance against surgical-medical care in the hospital.⁵ Thus, about one-tenth of the total group of aged beneficiaries had insurance against hospital care costs plus the cost of

⁵ The survey questions did not distinguish between policies applicable only to surgery in the hospital and those also covering some in-hospital medical care. Since policies covering only surgery are much more widespread, it may be assumed that most of the insurance for in-hospital care that was available to beneficiaries was actually limited to surgical care.

Table 3.—Percentage distribution of aged beneficiaries with and without hospitalization insurance, by age at end of survey year 1951

| Age | Total | With insurance | Without insurance |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|
| All aged beneficiaries: | | | |
| Number..... | 22,174 | 5,034 | 17,140 |
| Percent..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 70..... | 34.9 | 42.2 | 32.7 |
| 70-74..... | 37.6 | 36.7 | 38.0 |
| 75-79..... | 20.4 | 17.1 | 21.3 |
| 80 and over..... | 7.1 | 4.0 | 8.0 |
| Men: | | | |
| Number..... | 12,364 | 2,803 | 9,561 |
| Percent..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 70..... | 31.0 | 37.9 | 29.0 |
| 70-74..... | 37.4 | 36.7 | 37.6 |
| 75-79..... | 22.9 | 20.3 | 23.7 |
| 80 and over..... | 8.7 | 5.1 | 9.7 |
| Women: | | | |
| Number..... | 9,810 | 2,231 | 7,579 |
| Percent..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 70..... | 39.8 | 47.6 | 37.5 |
| 70-74..... | 37.9 | 36.7 | 38.3 |
| 75-79..... | 17.2 | 13.2 | 18.3 |
| 80 and over..... | 5.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 |

in-hospital surgical-medical care, and some of them also had other protection.

Relatively few beneficiaries held policies for weekly indemnity or cash sickness insurance. This type of policy is usually contingent on employment, and aged beneficiaries are for the most part not employed. Less than 3 percent of all beneficiaries had weekly indemnity policies, but the proportion for the men was quadruple that for the women, reflecting the difference in attachment to the labor force. Similarly, the proportion of men with accident policies was about double that of the women. This greater incidence of weekly indemnity and accident policies among the men is partly responsible for the finding that male beneficiaries, more frequently than female beneficiaries, had some other form of health insurance in addition to their hospitalization policies.

Hospitalization Insurance

Hospitalization insurance, the leading form of voluntary health insurance among the aged as among the population of all ages, merits analysis in further detail. How do the beneficiaries insured against hospital care costs compare—with respect to such factors as age, marital status, retirement income, recency of entitlement, and residence—with beneficiaries who do not have this pro-

tection? Many of these factors are interrelated; beneficiaries who came on the rolls shortly before the survey year, for example, were apt to be younger and also better off economically. There is an interrelationship, too, between these factors and beneficiary type: married men with nonentitled wives were, on the average, considerably younger than either the married men with entitled wives or the nonmarried male beneficiaries; beneficiaries whose benefits were suspended because of earnings had higher incomes than those who earned little or nothing in covered employment during the survey year⁶; retired women workers who were married had frequently had a twofold opportunity to acquire insurance—through their own and through their husband's employment. Hence, differences in insurance ownership among beneficiary types and by benefit status, already noted in relation to table 1, are also reflected in the following analyses; more precisely, differences associated with such factors as age, income, and marital status are responsible for the differences shown in table 1.

Age.—Consistently, the average age of beneficiaries with hospital insurance was somewhat less than the average for the unprotected beneficiaries of the same type. The difference in median age was less than a half year for nonmarried men and for married women entitled on their own wage records, but it was as great as a year and a half for aged widows (table 2).

Of the male beneficiaries with hospitalization insurance, almost four-tenths were under age 70 at the time of the interview and only one-fourth were aged 75 or older (table 3). Of the men not insured, three-tenths were in the youngest interval and a third were aged 75 or over. Similarly, among the women the proportion under age 70 was almost 5 in 10 for the group with protection against hospital costs and less than

4 in 10 for the uninsured group. About 1 in 4 of the uninsured women, but less than 1 in 6 of the insured, had reached age 75. The somewhat lower age of the beneficiaries having hospitalization insurance is shown in the distribution in chart 2.

Marital status.—The proportion of beneficiaries covered by hospitalization insurance dropped steadily as age increased. In each age group relatively more married beneficiaries than nonmarried had hospitalization insurance, and the proportion insured among the older married beneficiaries tended to be about as high as among the somewhat younger nonmarried beneficiaries (table 4). Indeed, the proportion for married men with nonentitled wives was higher in the age class 80 and over than for nonmarried men under age 70.

Marital status has a less clear-cut influence on insurance ownership by the women. In each age group, entitled wives had less protection than nonmarried women workers but more than aged widows. As previously noted, married women who were drawing benefits on their own wage record were the most likely to have hospitalization insurance; even at the higher ages the proportion insured equaled or exceeded that for other

Table 4.—Percent of aged beneficiaries with hospitalization insurance by marital status and age at end of survey year 1951

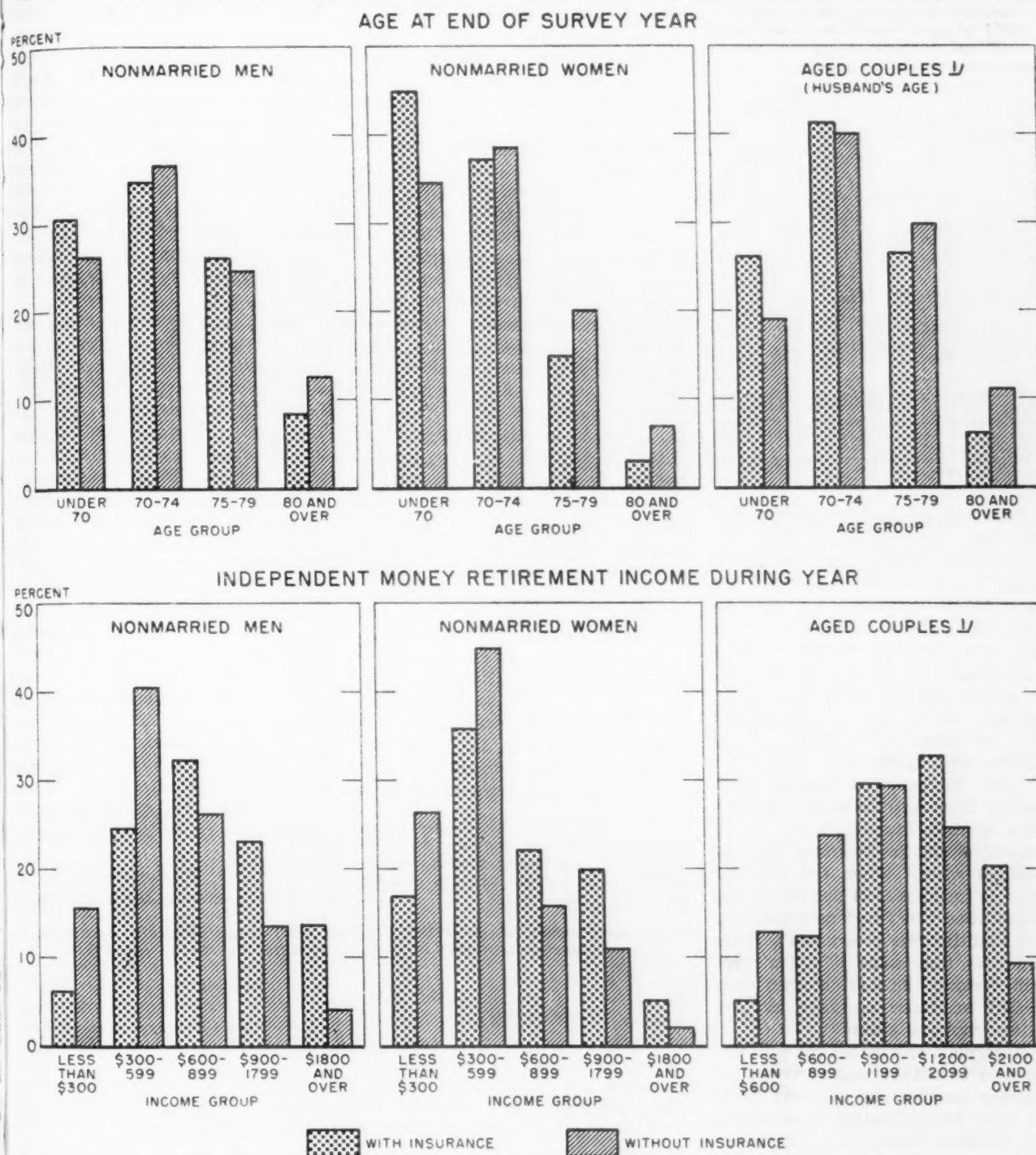
| Marital status, sex, and beneficiary type | Total | Age | | | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | Under 70 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80 and over |
| All aged beneficiaries..... | 22.7 | 27.5 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 12.7 |
| Married..... | 25.2 | 29.6 | 24.4 | 20.8 | 14.9 |
| Nonmarried..... | 19.4 | 24.0 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 11.0 |
| Men..... | 22.7 | 27.8 | 22.2 | 20.1 | 13.4 |
| Married..... | 26.4 | 32.1 | 25.9 | 21.8 | 15.2 |
| Wife entitled..... | 23.4 | 29.6 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 14.4 |
| Wife not entitled..... | 30.8 | 33.6 | 29.1 | 24.0 | 21.1 |
| Nonmarried..... | 16.8 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 17.8 | 11.8 |
| Women..... | 22.7 | 27.2 | 22.0 | 17.5 | 11.1 |
| Married..... | 23.4 | 26.7 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 14.9 |
| Retired worker ¹ | 34.6 | 36.7 | 30.9 | 32.1 | (9) |
| Entitled wife..... | 22.1 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 17.7 | 13.1 |
| Nonmarried..... | 22.1 | 27.8 | 21.9 | 16.6 | 9.4 |
| Retired worker..... | 26.6 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 21.3 | 13.6 |
| Aged widow..... | 18.1 | 23.6 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 6.1 |

¹ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

² Percentage not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases.

⁶ In the 1951 survey year, the maximum earnings a beneficiary under age 75 could have in covered employment without benefit suspension were wages of \$50 in a calendar month or net self-employment earnings of \$600 in the calendar year.

Chart 2.—Comparison of aged beneficiaries with and without hospitalization insurance at end of survey year 1951



¹ Both members entitled to old-age benefits on husband's wage record; classified as with or without hospitalization insurance on basis of husband's insurance.

female beneficiaries in the lowest age grouping.

As might be expected, both members of a beneficiary couple usually have the same coverage of health

risks. Among the married men who had no protection against any risk, 97 percent of their aged wives were unprotected; among those whose protection was limited to insurance

against hospitalization costs, 89 percent of the wives had only this protection; and among those with hospitalization insurance plus insurance against medical-surgical care in the

Table 5.—Median independent money retirement income¹ for survey year 1951 of aged beneficiaries with and without hospitalization insurance

| Beneficiary type | Median retirement income of beneficiaries | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| | With insurance | Without insurance |
| Nonmarried: | | |
| Retired men workers..... | \$778 | \$554 |
| Retired women workers..... | 576 | 458 |
| Aged widows..... | 532 | 493 |
| Married: | | |
| Retired men workers and entitled wives..... | 1,256 | 1,035 |
| Retired men workers and nonentitled wives..... | 866 | 712 |
| Retired women workers and husbands ² | 803 | 756 |

¹ For beneficiary (and spouse, if any) represents, in addition to 12 months' OASI benefits, income from employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions, and private annuities and from trust funds, rents, interest, and dividends.

² Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

hospital, 88 percent of the wives had the same combination.

Does this identity of protection extend to wives who have not yet reached the eligibility age for old-age and survivors insurance benefits? The 1951 national survey provides the answer to this question through a special analysis of the health insurance protection of nonentitled wives of old-age beneficiaries, a group not included in the other tabulations of this analysis. In general, their health insurance followed the pattern of their husbands', but not so closely as did the insurance held by entitled wives. When the husband had no insurance, 90 percent of the nonentitled wives had no insurance; the slightly lower proportion perhaps indicates that some of them were still working and had obtained their health insurance coverage as part of an employed group.

Regardless of whether the wife was entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits, she was very likely to have hospitalization insurance if the husband's health insurance coverage included this form of protection. Among all married men covered for hospitalization insurance, with and without other policies, the wife too had hospitalization insurance in 86 percent of the cases. The proportion was the same whether the wife was

entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits or not.

Retirement income.—The measure of income used in relating ownership of hospitalization insurance to financial well-being is independent money retirement income—income from independent sources that can be expected to continue for the lifetime of the beneficiary. Thus it includes, in addition to 12 months' old-age and survivors insurance benefits,⁷ employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions, private annuities, and income from trust funds, rents, interest, and dividends. It does not include earnings both because, when beneficiaries are earning more than specified amounts, they do not receive either benefits or some types of pensions and because employment as a source of income for aged persons can hardly be thought of as continuing indefinitely. Neither does it include nonindependent sources, such as public assistance and contributions and gifts from relatives or friends. For married beneficiaries, retirement income is the income of the couple and not of one beneficiary separately.

Because retirement income can be expected to continue, it may well be the income a retired beneficiary looks to when he considers whether he can meet hospitalization insurance premiums month after month. On the other hand, some beneficiaries have

⁷ For beneficiaries whose benefits were suspended for one or more months in the benefit year, the benefit amount was imputed for such months to arrive at a full year's retirement income.

Table 6.—Percent of aged beneficiaries with hospitalization insurance by independent money retirement income¹ for survey year 1951

| Beneficiary type | Retirement income | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Total | Less than \$300 | \$300-599 | \$600-1,199 | \$1,200-1,799 | \$1,800 and over |
| Nonmarried: | | | | | | |
| Retired men workers..... | 16.8 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 20.5 | 27.5 | 48.1 |
| Retired women workers..... | 26.6 | 18.9 | 22.5 | 33.9 | 45.0 | 48.1 |
| Aged widows..... | 18.1 | 10.2 | 17.0 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 22.1 |
| Married: | | | | | | |
| Retired men workers and entitled wives..... | 23.4 | (²) | 10.6 | 19.4 | 29.8 | 33.1 |
| Retired men workers and nonentitled wives..... | 30.8 | 13.5 | 21.4 | 33.9 | 39.4 | 41.1 |
| Retired women workers and husbands ³ | 34.6 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 38.3 | 26.4 | (²) |

¹ For beneficiary (and spouse, if any) represents, in addition to 12 months' OASI benefits, income from employer and union pensions, veterans' pensions and private annuities and from trust funds, rents, interest, and dividends.

² Percentage not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases.

³ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

retirement income rose (table 6). Among nonmarried men who had reasonably permanent income of \$150 a month or more, the proportion with policies was quadruple that found for those with incomes less than \$50 a month. The contrast, although less marked for the other beneficiary types, was nevertheless significant.

Receipt of employer or union pension.—When the retirement income of the beneficiary and his spouse, if any, included pensions from former employer or union plans, the beneficiary was more likely to have hospitalization insurance than when such pensions were not received. More than a third of the beneficiaries who, with their spouses, had pension income were insured against hospitalization costs, in contrast to 1 out of 5 of the others.

The greater incidence of hospitalization insurance among pensioners

Table 7.—Percent of aged beneficiaries receiving income from employer or union pensions during survey year 1951, among beneficiaries with and without hospitalization insurance

| Beneficiary type | Percent receiving pensions | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Total | Among beneficiaries— | |
| | | With insurance | Without insurance |
| Total..... | 16.6 | 25.9 | 13.8 |
| Men..... | 20.6 | 32.7 | 17.1 |
| Nonmarried..... | 15.6 | 30.6 | 12.6 |
| Married, wife entitled..... | 23.3 | 34.1 | 20.1 |
| Married, wife not entitled..... | 24.4 | 33.0 | 20.5 |
| Women..... | 7.2 | 10.5 | 6.2 |
| Nonmarried retired worker..... | 11.5 | 16.4 | 9.7 |
| Married retired worker ¹ | 14.3 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| Aged widow..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

¹ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

may be due in part to the larger incomes assured to them during retirement. It undoubtedly also reflects arrangements such as those made by some companies or unions (for example, the United Mine Workers' Health and Welfare Fund) for continuing health benefit coverage after retirement.

In only 1 out of 6 cases did the income of the beneficiary or the

Table 8.—Percent of aged beneficiaries with hospitalization insurance at end of survey year 1951 by year of first benefit payment

| Beneficiary type | Year of first benefit payment | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1940-41 | 1942-43 | 1944-45 | 1946-47 | 1948-49 | 1950 | | |
| | | | | | | Total | 1939 eligibles ¹ | 1950 eligibles ² |
| Men: | | | | | | | | |
| Nonmarried..... | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 24.0 | 12.5 |
| Married, wife entitled..... | 15.6 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 22.0 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 33.5 | 17.6 |
| Married, wife not entitled..... | 24.6 | 22.4 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 38.7 | 23.1 |
| Women: | | | | | | | | |
| Nonmarried retired worker..... | 15.5 | 14.6 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 32.7 | 28.4 | 36.1 | 23.9 |
| Married retired worker ³ | (4) | (4) | (4) | 24.2 | 41.1 | 34.0 | 34.7 | 33.7 |
| Aged widow..... | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 21.5 | ----- |

¹ Represents beneficiaries whose benefits were awarded under terms of the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act.

² Represents beneficiaries whose benefits were awarded under terms of the 1950 amendments to the

Social Security Act.

³ Husband not entitled on wife's wage record but may be on his own.

⁴ Percentage not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases.

couple include a pension. Hence, it would not be expected that the overall impact of this factor could greatly increase the proportion insured against hospitalization costs. The proportion receiving pension income varied widely among the different beneficiary types, ranging from about 1 in 4 of the married men down to only 1 in 50 of the aged widows.

Among all beneficiaries insured against hospital care costs, the proportion receiving employer or union pensions was almost double that for the noninsured group (table 7). Again, married women drawing benefits on their own wage records are a notable exception; a smaller proportion of the insured than of the noninsured reported pension income. Here is another indication that the hospitalization insurance of these women may derive from the coverage of their husbands; it also reflects the fact that the pension that forms a part of the couple's income is quite likely to be the husband's. Much less likely is the possibility that, among beneficiary types classified as "men, married" and analyzed here with respect to the husband's hospitalization insurance, the pension included in the couple's income is attributable to the wife.

Year of first benefit.—Almost half the beneficiaries who had no protection against hospital costs, but only 38 percent of those with insurance, had received their first old-age and survivors insurance benefit before 1948.

Beneficiaries coming on the rolls

in 1950⁸ made up 29 percent of the group with hospitalization insurance and 25 percent of the uninsured group. The additions in 1950 were of two kinds—those who met the eligibility requirements contained in the 1939 legislation and those who qualified for benefits under the liberalized provisions of the 1950 amendments—and they were unevenly divided between the group with hospitalization and those without. Persons eligible by virtue of the 1950 amendments—many of whom had been out of the labor force but unable to draw benefits until the eligibility requirements were liberalized—were relatively more numerous among the uninsured group. Of all entitlements in 1950, a little more than half of the group without hospitalization insurance and only a little more than a third of the group with hospital insurance owed their eligibility to the 1950 amendments.

Unless separate account is taken of beneficiaries qualifying under the 1950 amendments, the proportion with hospitalization insurance would appear to drop for beneficiaries added in 1950, in comparison with those coming on the rolls in the immediately preceding years (table 8). For the beneficiaries receiving the first benefit in 1950 under the eligibility provisions of the act before the 1950 amendments, however, the proportion with hospital insurance showed

⁸ To be included in the survey, beneficiaries had to receive their first benefit for a month no later than September 1950.

a continuation of the relatively steady increase by recency of entitlement—an increase associated with recency of employment as well as with age.

Urban-rural residence.—For the most part, old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries come originally from an urban setting where the employment covered by the program is concentrated. This was the situation particularly for the beneficiaries surveyed in 1951, since all of them had become entitled before the coverage of agricultural workers.

After retirement, some beneficiaries become farm dwellers or move to smaller, less industrialized towns, but the great majority continue to live in urban areas. Of the retired-worker and aged-widow beneficiaries included in the survey, 84 percent were living in urban places (population of 2,500 or more); 13 percent were in small, rural, nonfarm areas; and as few as 3 percent resided on farms.

The size of the community in which beneficiaries live after retirement apparently has little or no effect on the ownership of hospitalization insurance—unlike the situation for the total population or for all persons aged 65 and over. The proportion with hospitalization policies was 23 percent for those in urban areas (24 percent when the city had 10,000 or more population and 21 percent when the population was 2,500–9,999), 19 percent for beneficiaries living in rural nonfarm areas, and 20 percent for farm dwellers.

Comparison With All Aged Persons

How do the aged beneficiaries compare with the aged population generally in ownership of hospitalization insurance? The basis for the comparison is provided by the survey of the noninstitutional population aged 65 and over made in March 1952 by the Bureau of the Census.⁹

Twenty-six percent of all aged persons had insurance against hospitalization costs. At first glance, the inclusion of persons still employed—almost one-fourth of the aged popula-

tion in March 1952—might have been expected to pull this proportion much farther above the 23 percent found for aged beneficiaries. The total aged population, however, also includes a much higher proportion of women at the most advanced ages. Many of the population's oldest women were already widowed when the old-age and survivors insurance system began, or were wives (many of whom are now widowed) of men who were already out of the labor force. Thus, almost one-fifth of all persons aged 65 and over are women aged at least 75, while fewer than one-tenth of the beneficiaries are women of such advanced age.

Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries who were under age 70 at the end of 1951 had slightly less hospitalization insurance than did all persons aged 65–69 classified as not in the labor force (table 9). Undoubtedly the beneficiaries were concentrated at the upper end of this age interval, since the age at which workers start drawing old-age benefits has averaged well above 65 (almost 69), and all beneficiaries included in the survey had been on the rolls for at least a year. In the age groups 70–74 and 75 and over, however, the proportion of insured beneficiaries—men and women—with hospitalization insurance exceeded the proportion in the corresponding age and sex group of the total population not in the labor force.

Beneficiaries whose benefits had been suspended during the year—almost always because of employment—were about as likely to have protection against costs of hospital care as were all aged persons in the labor force. Hospitalization policies were held by 40 percent of both the men beneficiaries and the women beneficiaries with benefit suspensions—a figure close to the 44 percent and the 41 percent found for all men and all women over age 65 and still in the labor force.

It has been noted that whether the beneficiary lived in an urban or rural area had little effect on the ownership of hospitalization insurance. Not so with the aged population in general; here the proportion of urban residents with insurance (30 percent) was double that of farm

residents (15 percent) and considerably greater than that of rural nonfarm residents (22 percent). Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, drawn from predominantly urban groups, are found in urban areas after retirement in proportionately greater numbers than the aged population in general. Eighty-four percent of the beneficiaries in contrast to 64 percent of all old people were urban dwellers; only 3 percent of the beneficiaries but 15 percent of the total aged population lived on farms. Beneficiaries, in comparison with all aged persons, have not only worked in areas where there is more opportunity to acquire hospitalization insurance, but they live after retirement in areas where the value of their protection is not diminished by the unavailability or remoteness of hospitals and other medical resources. Despite this advantage, the proportion of all beneficiaries with hospitalization policies was no higher than that for all aged persons living in rural-nonfarm communities (23 percent as against 22 percent).

Conclusions

Various reasons why only 1 out of

Table 9.—Percent with hospitalization insurance among the aged noninstitutional population in March 1952, by age, sex, and employment status, and among aged OASI beneficiaries, by age at end of survey year 1951 and sex

| Aged group | Percent with insurance | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|
| | Total | Age | | |
| | | 65-69 ¹ | 70-74 | 75 and over |
| Aged noninstitutional population, ² total.. | 26.3 | 36.4 | 24.8 | 15.6 |
| In the labor force..... | 43.9 | 49.6 | 39.0 | 28.3 |
| Not in the labor force..... | 21.0 | 29.4 | 20.7 | 13.6 |
| Men..... | 30.2 | 42.3 | 28.2 | 15.8 |
| In the labor force.. | 44.5 | 50.9 | 38.3 | 29.3 |
| Not in the labor force | 20.4 | 30.5 | 21.4 | 12.8 |
| Women..... | 22.8 | 30.9 | 21.7 | 14.4 |
| In the labor force..... | 41.2 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 23.3 |
| Not in the labor force | 21.3 | 28.9 | 20.3 | 14.1 |
| Aged OASI beneficiaries, total..... | 22.7 | 27.5 | 22.1 | 17.3 |
| Men..... | 22.7 | 27.8 | 22.2 | 18.3 |
| Women..... | 22.7 | 27.2 | 22.0 | 16.6 |

¹ No aged OASI beneficiary was under age 66 at end of survey year.

² Data from *Hospitalization and Insurance Among Aged Persons* (Bureau Report No. 18, Division of Research and Statistics), table 30.

⁹ Falk and Brewster, op. cit.

every 4 or 5 aged old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries has any form of hospitalization insurance are immediately apparent, although the 1951 national beneficiary study did not attempt to explore this matter directly. The interrelationships established in the accompanying tables indicate that many of the beneficiaries cannot afford to pay premiums on voluntary health insurance. Even if they could afford the premiums, many older people are not considered sufficiently good risks to be offered insurance on an individual basis; if they had formerly been insured, their policies may have been cancelled because they had proved to be poor risks. Since they are no longer members of employed groups, few of them can obtain insurance

through any sort of group enrollment. The older beneficiaries had left the labor force before hospitalization insurance had become as widespread among employed groups as it has been in the past few years; it is probable that they had no insurance before retirement, and a number of factors—unawareness of insurance, advanced age or other disqualifying conditions, and reduced income—would combine to make it unlikely that they would acquire insurance thereafter.

Of those who have hospitalization insurance, some have continued their membership on a nongroup basis after retirement. Such continuation is not usually possible with commercial insurance, but it has been increasingly possible under Blue Cross,

especially since 1948, for those able to pay the nongroup rate. Others are covered through protection offered pensioners of industrial organizations or through the policy held by a family member who is younger or still employed.

The fact that there is more insurance among the younger beneficiaries and recent additions to the benefit rolls gives hope for more widespread protection of the beneficiaries of the future. It is still true, however, that the vast majority of present beneficiaries, and of those for some years to come, will lack protection at a time of life when their need for hospital care is greater than ever before and their resources for paying hospital bills are at lowest ebb.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS (Continued from page 2)

An increase in the average payment for aid to dependent children occurred in Arizona when additional items were included in the budget for certain Indian children who returned from publicly supported boarding schools for the summer. While these children are in school they receive an assistance allowance for clothing and personal incidentals only.

In Ohio the total payments for aid to dependent children rose 7 percent when a part of the payments representing supplementation from general assistance was paid out of funds for aid to dependent children; the average payment to families from both funds combined, however, remained about the same.

Amounts included as vendor payments for medical care, which fluctuate monthly in some States because of the uneven lags between service and payment, brought about sizable changes in total payments in four States. Substantial changes in payments for this reason were reported in aid to the blind by Minnesota, New York, and North Dakota and in aid to the permanently and totally disabled by Wisconsin.

- The number of orphaned children

in receipt of monthly benefits under old-age and survivors insurance passed the 1-million mark in May 1954. Beneficiaries of all types numbered 6.4 million—75,000 more than in April. While the increase was less than that a month earlier, May was the twenty-second consecutive month in which the rise exceeded 60,000. Benefit payments at the end of the month totaled \$275.1 million.

At the end of May, monthly benefits were going to almost 5 million persons aged 65 or over, three-fourths of a million more than in May 1953. Retired workers accounted for 70 percent of all aged beneficiaries; their average monthly benefit was \$51.72, an increase of \$1.45 from the average a year earlier. Persons receiving wife's or husband's benefits made up 18 percent of the group aged 65 or over; those receiving widow's or widower's benefits, 12 percent; and those receiving parent's benefits, less than 1 percent. In addition to the more than 1 million orphaned children receiving monthly benefits, almost 100,000 children of old-age beneficiaries, more than a quarter of a million mothers of orphaned child beneficiaries, and about 45,600 wives (under age 65) of old-age beneficiaries, with child beneficiaries in their care, also were receiving monthly benefits.

Monthly benefit awards in May totaled 121,000—a drop of 20,000 from the April total. All types of benefits shared in the decline. Lump-sum death benefits awarded in May amounted to \$7.7 million; these awards were based on the wage records of 44,200 deceased workers. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards during May reached an all-time high of \$175.10.

- Initial claims filed for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs showed a seasonal decline somewhat sharper than that usual for May. The total of 1.2 million was 14.9 percent less than that in April but 57.3 percent higher than the number in May 1953. The number of weeks claimed, which represent continuing unemployment, fell off 8.1 percent from the April total to 8.8 million.

During an average week in May, 1.8 million workers received unemployment insurance benefits—a decline of 2.3 percent from the April average. Benefits paid during the month showed a proportionately greater decline (7.6 percent) but were still \$39.4 million greater than the previous high for the month reached in 1950. The average weekly check paid for total unemployment was \$24.70.

Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

by RUTH WHITE*

With the expansion of old-age and survivors insurance, that program has become more important than old-age assistance as a source of income for aged persons. This shift in the relative magnitude of the insurance and assistance programs stimulates interest in and concern with the relationships between them.

TODAY old-age and survivors insurance benefits are the most common source of income of aged persons and a source of support for nearly half the Nation's paternal orphans. The growing importance of old-age and survivors insurance during the past few years has been accompanied by declines in the numbers of aged persons and of paternal orphans who receive public assistance. Among the aged there were in 1950 more recipients of old-age assistance than beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance. In 1954 aged insurance beneficiaries are almost twice as numerous as aged recipients of assistance. Among children whose fathers have died there has been an increase of more than 50 percent from 1950 to 1954 in the number of children receiving insurance benefits, while the number of such children receiving public assistance has declined.

One of the important interprogram relationships is the use of public assistance payments to supplement the wage-related insurance benefits when those benefits, with other resources, fail to meet the needs of beneficiaries. The number of aged and child beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance who also receive public assistance payments, together with the amounts of benefits and assistance received, is determined once each year on the basis of a sample of the assistance recipients in each State. These data for aged recipients in February 1954 and for recipients of aid to dependent children in Novem-

ber 1953 are presented in the following pages.¹

Aged Persons Receiving OASI and OAA

In February 1954, more than 460,000 aged persons were receiving both old-age assistance and benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Beneficiaries under the insurance program frequently need supplementary assistance if they receive minimum insurance benefits or benefits near the minimum and have few resources to supplement them. (The minimum benefit paid to a retired worker was \$25; minimums for aged wives and for widows of insured workers were \$12.50 and \$18.75, respectively.) Early in 1953, more than one-fourth of the aged individuals who received payments under both programs had insurance benefits of \$25, while 14 percent re-

ceived benefits of less than \$25. Altogether, about half the recipients of old-age assistance who received payments under the insurance program had benefits of less than \$30. Some individuals with relatively high benefits, however, may need assistance if they require costly medical care or have other unusual expenses. The recipients with benefit payments of more than \$30—half the total number with benefits—included 14 percent whose benefits exceeded \$50.

The number of aged persons getting both assistance payments and insurance benefits increased sharply immediately after the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act became effective. Because, on the average, the benefits paid to the newly eligible beneficiaries were low, many of the recipients of old-age assistance then on the rolls who received benefits for the first time continued to need assistance. Aged applicants for assistance in the 12 months after September 1950 also included beneficiaries under the insurance program who needed assistance to supplement their benefits. As a result, the net increase from September 1950 to August 1951 in the number of aged persons receiving both types of payment was 100,000 (table 1).

¹ The data exclude Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Averages and totals include money payments to recipients and vendor payments for medical care.

Table 1.—Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948-54

| Month and year | Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA | | | Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|--|---|--------------|
| | Number | Percent of— | | Number | Percent of— | |
| | | Aged OASI beneficiaries | OAA recipients | | OASI beneficiary families with children | ADC families |
| June 1948..... | 146,000 | 10.0 | 6.1 | 21,600 | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| September 1950..... | 276,200 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 32,300 | 8.3 | 4.9 |
| August 1951..... | 376,500 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 30,700 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| February 1952..... | 406,000 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 30,000 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| February 1953..... | 426,500 | 10.7 | 16.3 | 30,600 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| February 1954..... | 463,000 | 9.7 | 18.0 | 31,900 | 5.4 | 5.9 |

¹ Data on ADC-OASI families are for November 1953; OASI families for February 1954.

*Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

Since then the number of persons getting both types of payments has continued to rise but at a more gradual rate. The increase was expected because, with the insurance program's expansion, relatively more beneficiaries are found in the group potentially eligible for old-age assistance. By February 1954, 4.8 million aged persons were receiving insurance benefits. Of these, less than 10 percent were receiving payments under the old-age assistance program, compared with 12 percent in 1952.

With declining caseloads in old-age assistance and increasing numbers of recipients with both assistance and insurance payments, the proportion of recipients with benefits has risen. In September 1950, 9.8 percent of the aged persons receiving assistance were also beneficiaries under the insurance program; by February 1954 the proportion had risen to 18 percent and is expected to increase further.

The present caseload in old-age assistance consists largely of individuals who never had an opportunity to obtain coverage under the insurance program. Half the recipients of old-age assistance are aged 75 or over, and many of these individuals had retired before the Social Security Act was passed. The recipient load also includes needy persons who worked in employments not covered, or only recently covered, by the insurance program. Also among the present recipients are the wives and widows of uninsured workers. Women account for about three-fifths of the recipients of old-age assistance, and probably most of them have had no recent attachment to the labor force.

Individuals newly accepted for old-age assistance are more likely to be eligible for insurance benefits than those who have been on the rolls for some time. Among recipients accepted for assistance early in 1952, more than one-fourth were receiving insurance benefits. As the older recipients leave the rolls, usually because of death, and as new cases are added, the proportion of old-age assistance cases receiving both types of payments obviously will tend to increase. Any extension of coverage

Table 2.—Number of aged OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of OAA cases receiving OASI benefits, February 1954¹

| OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over, by State | Percent of OAA cases receiving OASI benefits | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | Less than 10 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25 or more |
| Less than 200: | | | | | |
| Miss. (163)..... | 4.9 | | | | |
| N. Dak. (165)..... | | 10.4 | | | |
| 200-249: | | | | | |
| S. Dak. (203)..... | | 12.9 | | | |
| S. C. (224)..... | 5.7 | | | | |
| Okla. (228)..... | | 14.5 | | | |
| Ga. (229)..... | 7.6 | | | | |
| Ark. (231)..... | 6.1 | | | | |
| Tenn. (233)..... | 6.4 | | | | |
| La. (234)..... | | | 17.8 | | |
| Tex. (236)..... | | 11.5 | | | |
| Nebr. (241)..... | | 15.4 | | | |
| N. C. (244)..... | 6.7 | | | | |
| N. Mex. (244)..... | | 10.4 | | | |
| Ala. (249)..... | 3.2 | | | | |
| 250-299: | | | | | |
| Iowa (258)..... | | | 16.5 | | |
| Kans. (258)..... | | | 16.1 | | |
| Ky. (260)..... | 9.5 | | | | |
| D. C. (283)..... | | | | 20.6 | |
| Va. (285)..... | 5.6 | | | | |
| Mo. (290)..... | | | 19.8 | | |
| Mont. (296)..... | | | 18.7 | | |
| 300-349: | | | | | |
| Minn. (303)..... | | | 16.9 | | |
| Wyo. (310)..... | | | | 24.2 | |
| Colo. (312)..... | | | | | 25.0 |
| Idaho (314)..... | | | | 21.4 | |
| Utah (334)..... | | | 16.0 | | |
| Ariz. (346)..... | | | | 21.4 | |
| 350-399: | | | | | |
| Vt. (351)..... | | | | 23.5 | |
| Wis. (359)..... | | | | 21.1 | |
| Nev. (361)..... | | | | | 37.9 |
| Md. (362)..... | | 14.6 | | | |
| Ind. (362)..... | | | 16.3 | | |
| Ill. (365)..... | | | 17.2 | | |
| W. Va. (377)..... | 6.1 | | | | |
| Ohio (383)..... | | | 19.0 | | |
| Del. (390)..... | | 14.0 | | | |
| 400-449: | | | | | |
| Calif. (401)..... | | | | | 33.4 |
| Hawaii (402)..... | | 14.9 | | | |
| Alaska (405)..... | | | | | 29.3 |
| Mich. (406)..... | | | | 23.6 | |
| Wash. (416)..... | | | | | 28.4 |
| N. Y. (421)..... | | | | 24.8 | |
| Pa. (423)..... | | | 16.6 | | |
| Fla. (440)..... | | | | 21.8 | |
| Maine (440)..... | | | | | 25.2 |
| Oreg. (441)..... | | | | | 29.3 |
| N. H. (444)..... | | | | 23.7 | |
| 450 or more: | | | | | |
| Mass. (450)..... | | | | | 33.5 |
| N. J. (452)..... | | | | 22.2 | |
| Conn. (457)..... | | | | | 31.1 |
| R. I. (505)..... | | | | | 29.5 |

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; no cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits reported.

to employments not now included under the old-age and survivors insurance program would reduce the size of the old-age assistance program as the newly covered workers acquired insured status, but it would also tend to increase the proportion of assistance recipients with insurance benefits.

State changes, February 1954 from February 1953.—Although in most States old-age assistance caseloads were smaller in February 1954 than they had been a year earlier, the number of recipients who also had insurance benefits was larger in all

but 12 States and represented a somewhat higher proportion of all recipients in all but four States. The States that had fewer beneficiary-recipients had percentage decreases in their total assistance caseloads during the 12 months that exceeded the national average. Although, in most States, the changes in the number of recipients who also received benefits were small, they were sizable in a few States. California reported 10,000 more beneficiary-recipients, Missouri 4,600, and Florida, Louisiana, New York, and Texas about 3,000 each. These changes represent

increases during the 12 months of 12-25 percent in the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also received insurance benefits. The greatest relative increases were reported by Mississippi (77 percent) and New Mexico (46 percent).

The largest decrease occurred in Alabama, where the number of aged persons receiving both types of payment dropped from 3,000 in the previous February to 2,000 in February 1954. Under a policy adopted in Alabama in 1953, individuals with budget deficits of less than \$10 are no longer eligible for assistance. This policy tends to reduce the number of insurance beneficiaries on the assistance rolls, since many of them need relatively small payments to supplement their benefits.

State-to-State differences.—The proportion of recipients of old-age assistance who also received insurance benefits ranged from 38 percent in Nevada to 3 percent in Alabama. In States with relatively small proportions of beneficiaries among the aged population, the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also receive benefits tends to be small. In addition, aged persons receiving benefits are less likely to be eligible for assistance in States where limited funds in relation to the number of needy people result in low assistance payments.

This combination of circumstances accounts for the fact that in nine of the Southern States fewer than 10 percent of the recipients of old-age assistance also receive insurance benefits (table 2). In these States the number of aged individuals receiving such benefits was well below the national rate of 351 per 1,000 aged persons in the population. Possibly more important in accounting for the relatively small numbers of recipients with benefits in these States is the fact that assistance standards and payments are low and few beneficiaries are likely to have resources less than the minimum standards established by the agencies to measure need. This factor is also the reason for the small proportion of beneficiaries in the old-age assistance case load in West Virginia—a

State in which a high proportion of the aged receive insurance benefits.

Most of the 21 States in which as many as one-fifth of the recipients of old-age assistance also receive insurance benefits are located in the Northeast and West, although a few States scattered throughout other regions—Florida, Michigan, and Wisconsin—are included in the list. These 21 States are highly industri-

Table 3.—Number of OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA, February 1954¹

| OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, by State | Percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA | | | |
|--|--|-----|-------|------------|
| | Less than 5 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20 or more |
| Less than 100: | | | | |
| D. C. (46)..... | 3.3 | | | |
| N. J. (48)..... | 2.3 | | | |
| Del. (57)..... | 2.0 | | | |
| Md. (60)..... | 2.4 | | | |
| Pa. (63)..... | 2.5 | | | |
| Va. (73)..... | 1.4 | | | |
| N. Y. (77)..... | 4.6 | | | |
| Hawaii (83)..... | 3.1 | | | |
| Conn. (84)..... | | 5.7 | | |
| Ind. (99)..... | 4.5 | | | |
| 100-149: | | | | |
| N. H. (111)..... | | 5.9 | | |
| R. I. (115)..... | | 6.7 | | |
| Ill. (123)..... | | 5.8 | | |
| Maine (132)..... | | 7.5 | | |
| Nebr. (133)..... | | 8.5 | | |
| Ohio (138)..... | | 6.8 | | |
| Oreg. (140)..... | | 9.3 | | |
| Wis. (141)..... | | 8.3 | | |
| 150-199: | | | | |
| Iowa (151)..... | | 9.7 | | |
| Mich. (155)..... | | 9.0 | | |
| N. Dak. (163)..... | | | 10.3 | |
| Vt. (165)..... | | | 11.0 | |
| Kans. (169)..... | | | 10.5 | |
| W. Va. (171)..... | 2.8 | | | |
| Mont. (174)..... | | | 11.0 | |
| Minn. (182)..... | | | 10.1 | |
| Mass. (186)..... | | | 13.9 | |
| Idaho (187)..... | | | 12.7 | |
| S. Dak. (188)..... | | | 11.9 | |
| 200-299: | | | | |
| N. C. (202)..... | | 5.5 | | |
| Utah (202)..... | | 9.8 | | |
| Wyo. (205)..... | | | 16.0 | |
| Nev. (213)..... | | | | 22.4 |
| Ky. (220)..... | | 8.0 | | |
| Fla. (244)..... | | 7.0 | 12.1 | |
| Tenn. (254)..... | | | 18.1 | |
| Wash. (265)..... | | | 16.2 | |
| Ariz. (266)..... | | | | 22.2 |
| Calif. (267)..... | 3.7 | | | |
| Ala. (287)..... | | | | 28.8 |
| 300-399: | | | | |
| Mo. (304)..... | | | 13.5 | |
| N. Mex. (318)..... | | | | 24.1 |
| Ark. (319)..... | 8.4 | | | |
| S. C. (331)..... | 8.4 | | | |
| Alaska (335)..... | | | 11.4 | |
| Miss. (380)..... | | | 18.7 | |
| Tex. (383)..... | | | | 31.1 |
| Colo. (388)..... | | | 13.1 | |
| Ga. (395)..... | | | | 45.3 |
| 400 or more: | | | | |
| Okla. (450)..... | | | | 25.7 |
| La. (598)..... | | | | 45.3 |

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; no cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits reported.

alized or have considerable industrial development and, with a few exceptions, have beneficiary rates above the national average. Moreover, among the States included in this group are those ranking at the top in the amount of the average assistance payment; only three of them have payments below the national average. These various circumstances account for the relatively high proportion of the recipients who received assistance to supplement their benefits.

Between the two extremes are 20 States in which insurance beneficiaries comprise from 10 to 20 percent of the old-age assistance caseload. In most of these States the beneficiary rates are below the national average, although seven of them—including Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—have rates higher than the rate for the Nation. Assistance standards and payments vary widely among the States in this group, but none of them are among the States with the highest or lowest average payments per recipient.

As the number of beneficiaries under the insurance program has increased, the proportion receiving assistance has decreased. Only four States showed a higher percentage of beneficiaries on the assistance rolls in February 1954 than in the previous February. There is extreme variation among the States, however, in the proportion of aged beneficiaries who receive assistance to supplement their incomes. In 28 States, less than 10 percent of the beneficiaries received assistance; the proportion was lowest (1.4 percent) in Virginia (table 3). In seven States, more than one-fifth of the aged persons with insurance benefits received supplementary assistance. In Colorado almost one-third of the beneficiaries received assistance, and in Louisiana, more than two-fifths.

A fairly direct relationship exists between the number of persons receiving old-age assistance per 1,000 aged persons in the population and the percent of insurance beneficiaries on the assistance rolls. For the country as a whole, in February 1954, there were 189 recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 persons aged 65

and over. In nine of the 10 States with recipient rates below 100, less than 5 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries received assistance. In these States, therefore, relatively few aged persons in either the beneficiary or nonbeneficiary group were on the assistance rolls. The proportion of insurance beneficiaries who received old-age assistance generally increased as States approached the national recipient rate for old-age assistance of 189 per 1,000 aged persons. A mixed picture is presented by the 22 States in which the pro-

portion of the aged population getting assistance exceeded the national rate. Included in this group are a number of low-income States where relatively few insurance beneficiaries (less than 1 in 10) are on the assistance rolls. At the other end of the scale there are seven States that provide assistance to more than one-fifth of the aged beneficiaries.

Families With Children Receiving OASI and ADC

The program of aid to dependent children and the insurance program

impinge upon each other to only a limited extent. The assistance program provides financial aid to children deprived of care or support because of the death, absence, or incapacity of a parent. In November 1953, absence of the father accounted for the dependency of about three-fifths of the families receiving aid; in more than one-fifth of the families the father was incapacitated. Death of the father was the cause of dependency for only 1 family in 6. Twenty-three thousand families, or more than one-fourth of the families with the father dead, received both survivor benefits under the insurance program and aid to dependent children.

Families in which the father is reported as absent or incapacitated may still have children who are eligible for insurance benefits. Information on fathers in families receiving aid to dependent children is reported in terms of the "most recent" father in the family. Some families in which the most recent father is incapacitated or absent include children who are eligible for benefits on the basis of the wage record of a father who has died. In other families an aged, retired father or grandparent is an insurance beneficiary. These situations account for 8,800 families in which both aid to dependent children payments and insurance benefits were being received.

Altogether, about 32,000 families received payments under both programs in November. As the total number of families with insurance benefits has increased, the proportion of such families receiving both benefits and assistance payments has declined. In September 1950 more than 8 percent of the beneficiary families with children received aid to dependent children. By November 1953 the proportion was 5.4 percent. The expansion of the beneficiary rolls has brought only a slight and gradual increase in the proportion of assistance families receiving survivor benefits; from less than 5 percent in September 1950, this proportion had risen to about 6 percent in November 1953.

(Continued on page 20)

Table 4.—Concurrent receipt of OASI benefits and assistance payments by OAA recipients, February 1954, and ADC cases, November 1953

| State | Persons receiving OAA and OASI as percent of— | | Cases receiving ADC and OASI— | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | OAA recipients | OASI beneficiaries | Families as percent of ADC families | Children as percent of OASI child beneficiaries ¹ |
| Total ² | 18.0 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 8.2 |
| Alabama..... | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Alaska..... | 29.3 | 24.1 | 6.6 | 16.5 |
| Arizona..... | 21.4 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 7.4 |
| Arkansas..... | 6.1 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 5.8 |
| California..... | 33.4 | 22.2 | 8.0 | 12.9 |
| Colorado..... | 25.0 | 31.1 | 7.2 | 10.5 |
| Connecticut..... | 31.1 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| Delaware..... | 14.0 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| District of Columbia..... | 20.6 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 8.5 |
| Florida..... | 21.8 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 14.9 |
| Georgia..... | 7.6 | 13.1 | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| Hawaii..... | 14.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 7.0 |
| Idaho..... | 21.4 | 12.7 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| Illinois..... | 17.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Indiana..... | 16.3 | 4.5 | 9.7 | 7.3 |
| Iowa..... | 16.5 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| Kansas..... | 16.1 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
| Kentucky..... | 9.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 15.1 |
| Louisiana..... | 17.8 | 45.3 | 3.5 | 8.6 |
| Maine..... | 25.2 | 7.5 | 13.5 | 16.8 |
| Maryland..... | 14.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Massachusetts..... | 33.5 | 13.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| Michigan..... | 23.6 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Minnesota..... | 16.9 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 10.8 |
| Mississippi..... | 4.9 | 11.4 | 3.2 | 10.6 |
| Missouri..... | 19.8 | 20.8 | 6.4 | 14.1 |
| Montana..... | 18.7 | 11.0 | 5.4 | 7.0 |
| Nebraska..... | 15.4 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Nevada..... | 37.9 | 22.4 | | |
| New Hampshire..... | 23.7 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 8.0 |
| New Jersey..... | 22.2 | 2.3 | 9.8 | 4.8 |
| New Mexico..... | 10.4 | 13.5 | 4.3 | 15.0 |
| New York..... | 24.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| North Carolina..... | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 8.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 10.4 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 12.6 |
| Ohio..... | 19.0 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 7.6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 14.5 | 28.7 | 4.6 | 12.3 |
| Oregon..... | 29.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 6.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 16.6 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 29.5 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 8.0 |
| South Carolina..... | 5.7 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| South Dakota..... | 12.9 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 13.6 |
| Tennessee..... | 6.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 12.5 |
| Texas..... | 11.5 | 18.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Utah..... | 16.0 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 10.5 |
| Vermont..... | 23.5 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 14.5 |
| Virginia..... | 5.6 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Washington..... | 28.4 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 8.6 |
| West Virginia..... | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.2 |
| Wisconsin..... | 21.1 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 11.1 |
| Wyoming..... | 24.2 | 16.0 | 9.8 | 7.5 |

¹ Data given in terms of children because OASI data on beneficiary families are not available by State.

² For OAA, 53 States, and for ADC, 52 States;

totals include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, for which no cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits were reported.

Notes and Brief Reports

Applicants for Account Numbers, 1953

New social security accounts established in 1953 numbered 3.5 million, bringing to 110.3 million the cumulative total of accounts established since the beginning of the old-age and survivors insurance program (table 1). The year 1953 was the second successive year since 1951 to show a decline in the number of accounts established. The 1953 total was 21 percent smaller than that in 1952, and the corresponding total for 1952 was 11 percent less than that for 1951. Despite these declines, new accounts in 1953 exceeded by 26 percent the average annual number established in the 5 years just before the provisions for coverage extension under the 1950 amendments first became effective on January 1, 1951 (table 2).

The sharp decline from 1952 was mainly the result of a substantial decrease in the number of account-number applications received from the nonfarm self-employed. Most of the nonfarm self-employed who needed account numbers applied shortly before March 1952, when they paid their first social security contributions with their income-tax returns for 1951. Fewer persons in July-December 1953 than in the corresponding period of 1952 were notified by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance that they should obtain a social security account number because of their failure to report this information on their income-tax returns.

Although the number of new accounts established was smaller for both men and women, the decrease was more marked for men. Account numbers issued to men (table 3) de-

creased 27 percent, compared with 13 percent for women. In every quarter of 1953 the number of applications received from both men and women was smaller than in the corresponding quarter of 1952, but the decrease was particularly sharp for the men in the January-March quarter because of the drop in the number of applications filed by the self-employed. Men comprised 48 percent of all applicants in 1953 and 53 percent and 49 percent, respectively, in 1952 and 1951.

The number of new accounts established for persons under 20 years of age—2.2 million—was only 3.2 percent less than in 1952, compared with a decline of 9.4 percent from 1951 to 1952 (table 4). The number of applications from this age group in the first 3 quarters of the year was approximately the same in 1953 as in 1952, but in October-December there was a 10-percent drop. This fourth-quarter decrease no doubt resulted from a decline in job opportunities. Although there was a decrease in the absolute number of these younger applicants, the proportion they formed of all applicants rose to 64 percent in 1953 from 53 percent in 1952 and 51 percent in 1951 (table 5).

The number of new accounts established for persons aged 20 and over dropped 40 percent from the 1952 figure. The number issued to the age group 40 and over fell 53 percent—68 percent for men and 32 percent for women—from the level in 1952, when the applicants in this age group had included many self-employed persons who were middle-

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and the cumulative number at the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1940-53
[In thousands]

| Period | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Total during period | Cumulative total at end of period | Total during period | Cumulative total at end of period | Total during period | Cumulative total at end of period |
| 1940..... | 5,227 | 54,225 | 3,080 | 37,342 | 2,147 | 16,883 |
| 1941..... | 6,678 | 60,903 | 3,702 | 41,044 | 2,976 | 19,859 |
| 1942..... | 7,638 | 68,541 | 3,548 | 44,592 | 4,090 | 23,949 |
| 1943..... | 7,426 | 75,967 | 2,904 | 47,496 | 4,522 | 28,471 |
| 1944..... | 4,537 | 80,504 | 1,828 | 49,324 | 2,709 | 31,180 |
| 1945..... | 3,321 | 83,825 | 1,504 | 50,828 | 1,817 | 32,997 |
| 1946..... | 3,022 | 86,847 | 1,432 | 52,260 | 1,590 | 34,587 |
| 1947..... | 2,728 | 89,575 | 1,299 | 53,559 | 1,429 | 36,016 |
| 1948..... | 2,720 | 92,295 | 1,305 | 54,864 | 1,415 | 37,431 |
| 1949..... | 2,340 | 94,635 | 1,113 | 55,977 | 1,226 | 38,657 |
| 1950..... | 2,891 | 97,526 | 1,405 | 57,382 | 1,485 | 40,142 |
| 1951..... | 4,927 | 102,453 | 2,420 | 59,802 | 2,507 | 42,649 |
| 1952..... | 4,363 | 106,816 | 2,292 | 62,094 | 2,071 | 44,720 |
| 1953..... | 3,464 | 110,280 | 1,664 | 63,758 | 1,800 | 46,520 |

Table 2.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by race, age group, and sex, by year, 1940-53

| Year | Total | | | Negro | | | Under age 20 | | | Aged 20 and over ¹ | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1940..... | 5,226,688 | 3,080,032 | 2,146,656 | 630,337 | 413,984 | 216,353 | 2,137,542 | 1,264,299 | 873,243 | 3,089,146 | 1,815,733 | 1,273,413 |
| 1941..... | 6,677,584 | 3,701,467 | 2,976,117 | 786,668 | 508,979 | 277,689 | 3,174,241 | 1,885,858 | 1,288,383 | 3,503,343 | 1,815,609 | 1,687,734 |
| 1942..... | 7,637,416 | 3,547,376 | 4,090,040 | 905,238 | 457,145 | 448,093 | 3,720,663 | 2,013,325 | 1,707,338 | 3,916,753 | 1,534,051 | 2,382,702 |
| 1943..... | 7,415,294 | 2,901,273 | 4,514,021 | 1,058,178 | 355,341 | 702,837 | 3,649,172 | 1,835,939 | 1,813,233 | 3,766,122 | 1,065,334 | 2,700,788 |
| 1944..... | 4,528,578 | 1,826,179 | 2,702,399 | 738,739 | 253,197 | 485,542 | 2,444,995 | 1,213,002 | 1,231,993 | 2,083,583 | 613,177 | 1,470,406 |
| 1945..... | 3,321,384 | 1,505,839 | 1,815,545 | 504,321 | 195,313 | 309,008 | 1,851,854 | 922,562 | 929,292 | 1,469,530 | 583,277 | 886,253 |
| 1946..... | 3,022,057 | 1,431,760 | 1,590,297 | 388,489 | 185,709 | 202,780 | 1,600,260 | 746,796 | 853,464 | 1,421,797 | 684,964 | 736,833 |
| 1947..... | 2,727,810 | 1,299,092 | 1,428,718 | 314,788 | 154,975 | 159,813 | 1,620,237 | 801,092 | 819,145 | 1,107,573 | 498,000 | 609,573 |
| 1948..... | 2,719,642 | 1,304,625 | 1,415,017 | 309,790 | 150,628 | 159,162 | 1,770,613 | 912,189 | 858,424 | 949,029 | 392,436 | 556,593 |
| 1949..... | 2,339,502 | 1,113,006 | 1,226,496 | 259,620 | 125,342 | 134,278 | 1,518,152 | 773,289 | 744,863 | 821,350 | 339,717 | 481,633 |
| 1950..... | 2,890,570 | 1,405,349 | 1,485,221 | 319,272 | 157,739 | 161,533 | 1,885,658 | 1,001,757 | 883,901 | 1,004,912 | 403,592 | 601,320 |
| 1951..... | 4,927,120 | 2,420,488 | 2,506,632 | 708,533 | 282,037 | 426,496 | 2,537,114 | 1,373,921 | 1,163,193 | 2,390,006 | 1,046,567 | 1,343,439 |
| 1952..... | 4,363,351 | 2,292,309 | 2,071,042 | 428,887 | 199,114 | 229,773 | 2,297,742 | 1,208,883 | 1,088,859 | 2,065,609 | 1,084,426 | 982,183 |
| 1953..... | 3,464,229 | 1,664,153 | 1,800,076 | 408,144 | 189,571 | 218,573 | 2,223,602 | 1,165,490 | 1,058,112 | 1,240,627 | 498,663 | 741,964 |

¹ Includes a small number of applicants whose ages were not reported.

Table 3.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex, race, and age group, 1953

| Age group | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | White ¹ | Negro | Total | White ¹ | Negro | Total | White ¹ | Negro |
| Total..... | 3,404,229 | 3,056,085 | 408,144 | 1,664,153 | 1,474,582 | 189,571 | 1,800,076 | 1,581,503 | 218,573 |
| Under 15..... | 244,167 | 217,950 | 26,217 | 165,693 | 145,161 | 20,532 | 78,474 | 72,789 | 5,685 |
| 15-19..... | 1,979,435 | 1,756,446 | 222,989 | 999,797 | 881,249 | 118,548 | 979,638 | 875,197 | 104,441 |
| 20-29..... | 619,705 | 507,100 | 112,605 | 254,506 | 220,057 | 34,449 | 365,199 | 287,043 | 78,156 |
| 30-39..... | 441,212 | 403,872 | 37,340 | 147,322 | 136,088 | 11,234 | 293,890 | 267,784 | 26,106 |
| 40-49..... | 75,863 | 72,151 | 3,712 | 35,830 | 34,141 | 1,689 | 40,033 | 38,010 | 2,023 |
| 50-59..... | 63,225 | 50,149 | 3,076 | 29,091 | 27,432 | 1,659 | 24,134 | 22,717 | 1,417 |
| 60 and over..... | 49,890 | 47,810 | 2,080 | 31,463 | 30,070 | 1,393 | 18,427 | 17,740 | 687 |
| Unknown..... | 732 | 607 | 125 | 451 | 384 | 67 | 281 | 223 | 58 |

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

Table 4.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1953 and 1952

| Age group | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 1953 | 1952 | Per-centage change | 1953 | 1952 | Per-centage change | 1953 | 1952 | Per-centage change |
| Total ¹ | 3,463,497 | 4,362,055 | -20.6 | 1,663,702 | 2,291,403 | -27.4 | 1,799,795 | 2,070,652 | -13.1 |
| Under 20..... | 2,223,602 | 2,297,742 | -3.2 | 1,165,490 | 1,208,883 | -3.6 | 1,058,112 | 1,088,859 | -2.8 |
| 20-24..... | 270,262 | 306,332 | -11.8 | 122,423 | 141,413 | -13.4 | 147,839 | 164,919 | -10.4 |
| 25-29..... | 125,074 | 146,569 | -14.7 | 58,328 | 70,147 | -16.8 | 66,746 | 76,422 | -12.7 |
| 30-34..... | 106,490 | 138,492 | -23.1 | 39,575 | 57,470 | -31.1 | 66,915 | 81,022 | -17.4 |
| 35-39..... | 117,869 | 164,900 | -28.5 | 34,180 | 59,853 | -42.9 | 83,709 | 105,047 | -20.3 |
| 40-44..... | 129,477 | 202,520 | -36.1 | 37,322 | 82,011 | -54.5 | 92,155 | 120,509 | -23.5 |
| 45-49..... | 120,537 | 221,179 | -45.5 | 37,408 | 106,868 | -65.0 | 83,129 | 114,311 | -27.3 |
| 50-54..... | 101,619 | 221,222 | -54.1 | 35,932 | 123,876 | -71.0 | 65,687 | 97,346 | -32.5 |
| 55-59..... | 89,579 | 217,252 | -58.8 | 36,660 | 136,298 | -73.1 | 52,919 | 80,954 | -34.6 |
| 60 and over..... | 178,978 | 445,847 | -59.9 | 96,384 | 304,584 | -68.4 | 82,594 | 141,263 | -41.5 |
| 60-64..... | 75,863 | 192,853 | -60.7 | 35,830 | 126,018 | -71.6 | 40,033 | 66,835 | -40.1 |
| 65-69..... | 53,225 | 131,242 | -59.4 | 29,091 | 89,969 | -67.7 | 24,134 | 41,273 | -41.5 |
| 70 and over..... | 49,890 | 121,752 | -59.0 | 31,463 | 88,597 | -64.5 | 18,427 | 33,155 | -44.4 |

¹ Excludes 732 applicants in 1953 (451 men and 281 women) and 1,296 applicants in 1952 (906 men and 390 women) whose ages were not reported.

Table 5.—Percentage distribution of applicants for account numbers, by age, 1953 and 1952

| Age group | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 20..... | 64.2 | 52.7 | 51.5 | 70.1 | 52.8 | 56.8 | 58.8 | 52.6 | 46.4 |
| 20-29..... | 30.6 | 37.1 | 40.6 | 24.2 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 36.6 | 40.6 | 46.1 |
| 30-39..... | 11.4 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 12.8 |
| 40-49..... | 6.5 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 10.9 |
| 50-59..... | 7.2 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| 60 and over..... | 5.5 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 11.4 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 9.8 |
| 60-64..... | 5.2 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 13.3 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| 65-69..... | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 70 and over..... | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| 70 and over..... | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 |

aged or older and needed account numbers for the first time as a result of the 1950 amendments.

During 1953, social security account numbers were issued to 179,000 persons aged 60 and over, 60 percent fewer than in 1952; they formed 5.2 percent of all applicants, compared with 10 percent in 1952 and 7.8 percent in 1951. The proportion of

women among applicants in this age group was 46 percent in 1953 and 32 percent in 1952.

The 408,000 applications received from Negroes represented a drop of 4.8 percent from the 1952 figure. The proportion this group formed of all applicants, however, increased to 12 percent in 1953; it had been 9.8 percent in the preceding year.

Conference Recommendations on Juvenile Delinquency

Federal, State, and local action to prevent juvenile delinquency and to treat juvenile offenders was urged by the Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, called in June by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Approximately 460 delegates from 46 States and Territories participated in the Conference.

The Conference recommended that, on the national level, the Children's Bureau program for collecting data on delinquency be continued and strengthened and that the Bureau serve as a clearing house for information on community services and programs. It also urged that the Bureau establish a juvenile delinquency program and add to its staff a consultant on police services to juveniles.

Because the problem is a national one, Federal grants in aid were recommended to support State research and training programs and to guarantee adequate staff for pupil-personnel services. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was asked to lead in forming a committee of interested national agencies, public and private, that would advise on research, training, and services, and follow up on the recommendations made by the conferees.

The Conference also called for increased appropriations to the Office of Education to sponsor workshops, develop pilot projects, and further research in cooperation with State and local units as well as on a national level.

The conferees characterized the program for aid to dependent children as inadequate in many States. They believed that pressures on mothers to work result both from lacks in the programs and from the policies of many welfare departments, often in areas where children are most vulnerable to influences that produce delinquency. It was therefore recommended that the assistance grants should be adequate to meet the minimum needs of parents and children and thus fulfill the program's primary purpose—the preservation of family life.

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-54
[In thousands; data corrected to July 6, 1954]

| Year and month | Total | Retirement, disability, and survivor programs | | | | | | | | | | | Unemployment insurance programs | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹ | | | | Survivor benefits | | | | Temporary disability benefits ⁹ | | | State laws ¹⁰ | Veterans' legis-lation ¹¹ | Rail-road Unem-employment Insurance Act ¹² | |
| | | Social Security Act | Rail-road Retirement Act | Civil Service Com-mis-sion ² | Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration ³ | Monthly | | | | Lump-sum ⁷ | | State laws ¹⁰ | | | | Rail-road Unem-employment Insurance Act ¹¹ |
| | | | | | | Social Security Act ⁴ | Rail-road Retirement Act ⁵ | Civil Service Com-mis-sion ⁶ | Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration ⁸ | Social Security Act | Other ⁹ | | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | 3,822.7 | 368.1 | 187.5 | 2,496.5 | 1,664.0 | 156.3 | 49.4 | 1,086.4 | 47.0 | 12.9 | 33.6 | 27.3 | 772.1 | 31.3 | 27.5 |
| June | | 3,887.3 | 370.5 | 189.0 | 2,505.8 | 1,686.3 | 157.1 | 50.9 | 1,089.3 | 46.9 | 12.4 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 734.1 | 29.2 | 22.0 |
| July | | 3,937.8 | 372.0 | 190.4 | 2,516.0 | 1,699.8 | 158.1 | 51.1 | 1,090.9 | 46.0 | 12.4 | 34.5 | 28.1 | 675.0 | 30.1 | 21.7 |
| August | | 3,992.1 | 374.5 | 192.4 | 2,523.3 | 1,712.5 | 158.4 | 51.8 | 1,092.1 | 41.1 | 11.5 | 34.4 | 33.4 | 678.7 | 32.3 | 23.4 |
| September | | 4,040.6 | 375.5 | 194.3 | 2,530.1 | 1,728.1 | 159.0 | 52.5 | 1,092.4 | 35.4 | 11.4 | 34.1 | 36.0 | 651.4 | 29.1 | 26.3 |
| October | | 4,090.2 | 376.8 | 195.9 | 2,538.5 | 1,747.0 | 159.8 | 53.5 | 1,089.5 | 44.0 | 11.6 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 655.9 | 24.9 | 30.1 |
| November | | 4,143.5 | 378.8 | 197.5 | 2,544.4 | 1,762.6 | 160.7 | 54.2 | 1,089.1 | 39.0 | 11.3 | 34.8 | 34.4 | 808.6 | 31.5 | 40.6 |
| December | | 4,199.8 | 381.4 | 199.2 | 2,552.3 | 1,781.6 | 161.7 | 52.8 | 1,095.0 | 42.1 | 11.1 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 1,124.5 | 47.1 | 68.9 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | | 4,253.4 | 382.7 | 200.3 | 2,556.8 | 1,798.0 | 162.5 | 53.2 | 1,102.7 | 41.2 | 11.2 | 34.3 | 37.0 | 1,592.4 | 68.4 | 102.5 |
| February | | 4,315.9 | 383.7 | 201.9 | 2,560.3 | 1,812.9 | 162.9 | 56.5 | 1,106.8 | 40.9 | 11.6 | 35.0 | 30.4 | 1,864.1 | 88.1 | 118.0 |
| March | | 4,395.7 | 386.5 | 202.3 | 2,565.8 | 1,834.6 | 163.4 | 57.5 | 1,111.1 | 49.6 | 14.0 | 39.4 | 29.9 | 1,953.3 | 102.5 | 138.5 |
| April | | 4,466.4 | 388.8 | 204.4 | 2,575.1 | 1,856.5 | 164.2 | 58.4 | 1,115.2 | 51.2 | 13.3 | 37.6 | 27.3 | 1,893.9 | 99.9 | 139.5 |
| May | | 4,524.4 | 391.5 | 205.7 | 2,583.0 | 1,873.3 | 164.9 | 59.1 | 1,116.8 | 44.2 | 11.8 | 36.1 | 23.4 | 1,849.6 | 93.2 | 103.7 |
| Amount of benefits ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 | \$1,183,462 | \$17,150 | \$114,166 | \$62,019 | \$317,851 | \$6,371 | \$1,448 | \$105,696 | \$11,833 | \$12,267 | | | | \$518,700 | | \$15,961 |
| 1941 | 1,079,648 | 51,169 | 119,912 | 64,933 | 320,561 | 23,644 | 1,659 | 111,799 | 13,270 | 13,943 | | | | 344,321 | | 14,537 |
| 1942 | 1,124,351 | 76,147 | 122,806 | 68,115 | 325,265 | 39,523 | 1,603 | 111,193 | 15,005 | 14,342 | | | | 344,084 | | 6,268 |
| 1943 | 914,553 | 92,943 | 125,795 | 72,961 | 331,350 | 55,152 | 1,704 | 116,133 | 17,843 | 17,255 | \$2,857 | | | 79,643 | | 917 |
| 1944 | 1,109,673 | 113,487 | 129,707 | 77,193 | 456,279 | 73,451 | 1,765 | 144,302 | 22,034 | 19,238 | 5,035 | | | 62,385 | \$4,215 | 582 |
| 1945 | 2,051,694 | 148,107 | 137,140 | 83,874 | 697,830 | 99,651 | 1,772 | 254,238 | 26,127 | 23,431 | 4,669 | | | 445,866 | 126,630 | 2,359 |
| 1946 | 5,140,174 | 222,320 | 149,188 | 94,585 | 1,268,984 | 127,933 | 1,817 | 333,640 | 27,851 | 30,610 | 4,761 | | | 1,094,850 | 1,743,718 | 39,917 |
| 1947 | 4,684,564 | 257,554 | 177,053 | 106,876 | 1,676,029 | 149,179 | 19,283 | 382,515 | 29,460 | 33,115 | 26,024 | \$11,398 | | 776,165 | 970,642 | 39,401 |
| 1948 | 4,490,297 | 352,022 | 208,642 | 132,852 | 1,711,182 | 171,837 | 36,011 | 413,912 | 32,315 | 32,140 | 35,592 | 30,843 | | 793,265 | 510,167 | 28,590 |
| 1949 | 5,672,234 | 437,420 | 240,893 | 158,973 | 1,692,215 | 196,586 | 39,257 | 4,317 | 477,406 | 33,158 | 31,771 | 59,066 | 30,103 | 1,737,279 | 430,194 | 103,566 |
| 1950 | 5,286,020 | 651,409 | 254,240 | 175,787 | 1,732,208 | 276,945 | 43,884 | 8,409 | 491,579 | 32,740 | 33,578 | 89,259 | 28,099 | 1,373,426 | 34,653 | 59,804 |
| 1951 | 5,651,701 | 1,321,061 | 268,733 | 196,529 | 1,647,938 | 506,803 | 49,527 | 14,014 | 519,398 | 57,337 | 33,356 | 147,846 | 26,297 | 840,411 | 2,234 | 20,717 |
| 1952 | 6,452,931 | 1,539,327 | 361,200 | 225,120 | 1,722,225 | 591,504 | 74,085 | 19,986 | 572,983 | 63,298 | 37,251 | 167,664 | 34,659 | 998,267 | 3,539 | 41,793 |
| 1953 | 7,549,996 | 2,175,311 | 374,112 | 269,300 | 1,840,437 | 743,536 | 83,319 | 27,325 | 613,475 | 87,451 | 43,377 | 196,600 | 45,150 | 962,221 | 41,698 | 46,684 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 590,688 | 170,028 | 29,753 | 22,006 | 153,245 | 58,606 | 6,488 | 2,229 | 51,967 | 8,028 | 4,004 | 3,588 | 2,875 | 72,144 | 3,142 | 2,682 |
| June | 593,838 | 173,457 | 29,959 | 22,218 | 153,220 | 59,542 | 6,552 | 2,264 | 50,665 | 8,018 | 3,711 | 3,919 | 3,138 | 72,033 | 3,093 | 2,049 |
| July | 597,795 | 176,244 | 30,085 | 22,415 | 154,676 | 60,116 | 6,606 | 2,292 | 52,335 | 7,897 | 3,584 | 4,062 | 3,077 | 69,175 | 3,322 | 1,909 |
| August | 593,521 | 179,230 | 30,290 | 22,747 | 153,502 | 60,690 | 6,300 | 2,333 | 49,751 | 7,135 | 3,399 | 3,710 | 4,050 | 64,579 | 3,234 | 2,241 |
| September | 598,571 | 181,788 | 30,368 | 23,088 | 153,951 | 61,394 | 6,666 | 2,355 | 50,179 | 6,140 | 3,630 | 3,882 | 4,267 | 65,300 | 3,042 | 2,521 |
| October | 606,422 | 184,372 | 30,467 | 23,215 | 155,499 | 62,201 | 6,709 | 2,415 | 50,491 | 7,630 | 3,580 | 3,875 | 4,248 | 66,104 | 2,599 | 3,017 |
| November | 624,457 | 187,174 | 30,637 | 23,400 | 154,207 | 62,883 | 6,759 | 2,413 | 52,595 | 6,753 | 3,794 | 3,781 | 4,116 | 78,979 | 3,093 | 3,093 |
| December | 674,819 | 190,103 | 30,833 | 23,720 | 155,707 | 63,689 | 6,813 | 2,472 | 49,604 | 7,282 | 3,279 | 4,087 | 4,452 | 120,780 | 5,039 | 6,869 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 723,319 | 193,087 | 30,934 | 23,761 | 155,920 | 64,412 | 6,856 | 2,502 | 52,075 | 7,160 | 3,386 | 3,768 | 4,156 | 158,418 | 6,588 | 10,296 |
| February | 748,430 | 196,535 | 31,041 | 23,959 | 155,699 | 65,078 | 6,883 | 2,548 | 50,214 | 7,082 | 3,421 | 3,731 | 3,336 | 179,284 | 8,068 | 11,551 |
| March | 804,247 | 200,703 | 31,305 | 24,249 | 157,558 | 65,983 | 6,919 | 2,598 | 51,630 | 8,590 | 4,039 | 4,960 | 3,792 | 215,650 | 10,817 | 15,464 |
| April | 792,084 | 204,336 | 31,526 | 24,321 | 157,612 | 66,908 | 6,966 | 2,608 | 50,761 | 8,858 | 4,198 | 4,587 | 3,236 | 200,837 | 10,129 | 15,201 |
| May | 774,260 | 207,399 | 31,751 | 24,527 | 157,347 | 67,672 | 7,002 | 2,645 | 51,269 | 7,734 | 3,522 | 4,248 | 2,845 | 185,601 | 8,956 | 11,773 |

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁹ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (monthly data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹¹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹² Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹³ Payments under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status; under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment and temporary disability insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁴ Partly estimated.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1951-54

[In thousands]

| Period | Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance | | | Unemployment insurance | | |
|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Federal insurance contributions ¹ | Federal civil-service contributions ² | Taxes on carriers and their employees | State unemployment contributions ³ | Federal unemployment taxes ⁴ | Rail-road unemployment insurance contributions ⁵ |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | |
| 1951-52..... | \$3,594,248 | \$722,850 | \$734,990 | \$1,431,997 | \$258,945 | \$25,734 |
| 1952-53..... | 4,096,602 | 744,646 | 626,050 | 1,367,806 | 275,825 | 25,066 |
| 11 months ended: | | | | | | |
| May 1952..... | 3,451,559 | 686,928 | 677,017 | 1,424,914 | 257,921 | 19,845 |
| May 1953..... | 3,675,553 | 708,349 | 572,753 | 1,361,253 | 274,646 | 19,877 |
| May 1954..... | 4,081,394 | 425,241 | 556,535 | 1,238,337 | 273,367 | 17,961 |
| 1953 | | | | | | |
| May..... | 524,532 | 33,082 | 89,581 | 240,818 | 19,578 | 813 |
| June..... | 421,048 | 36,296 | 53,297 | 6,553 | 1,178 | 5,189 |
| July..... | 213,774 | 37,474 | 14,608 | 160,096 | 3,946 | 103 |
| August..... | 529,884 | 70,290 | 93,283 | 222,900 | 12,979 | 2,063 |
| September..... | 258,748 | 36,611 | 52,960 | 7,208 | 2,380 | 4,231 |
| October..... | 173,686 | 33,072 | 14,392 | 102,289 | 2,068 | 17 |
| November..... | 398,352 | 36,431 | 89,986 | 187,421 | 16,769 | 768 |
| December..... | 152,597 | 38,097 | 51,430 | 13,776 | -3,293 | 5,593 |
| 1954 | | | | | | |
| January..... | 84,670 | 36,320 | 12,765 | 64,165 | 8,552 | -2,161 |
| February..... | 609,224 | 44,208 | 85,049 | 143,236 | 189,235 | 862 |
| March..... | 597,809 | 35,230 | 49,068 | 8,476 | 18,653 | 5,200 |
| April..... | 284,915 | 24,069 | 5,525 | 132,866 | 3,284 | 125 |
| May..... | 777,733 | 33,439 | 87,468 | 195,905 | 18,773 | 1,160 |

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employment³ covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies, corrected to June 28, 1954.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Social security employment taxes by internal revenue collection district, fiscal year 1952-53 and calendar year 1953 ¹

[In millions]

| Internal revenue collection district in— | Contributions for wage and salary employment ² | | Tax on self-employment income on forms processed July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953 ³ |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| | During fiscal year 1952-53 | During calendar year 1953 | |
| Total..... | \$3,705.2 | \$3,720.0 | \$241.9 |
| Alabama..... | 30.8 | 30.9 | 2.6 |
| Arizona..... | 10.6 | 10.8 | 1.2 |
| Arkansas..... | 13.2 | 13.3 | 1.8 |
| California..... | 298.4 | 308.1 | 25.9 |
| Colorado..... | 27.9 | 28.2 | 2.6 |
| Connecticut..... | 72.1 | 72.8 | 3.6 |
| Delaware..... | 26.7 | 25.9 | .5 |
| District of Columbia..... | 26.6 | 25.9 | 1.3 |
| Florida..... | 42.8 | 44.8 | 5.2 |
| Georgia..... | 48.2 | 48.3 | 3.7 |
| Idaho..... | 8.1 | 7.9 | 1.0 |
| Illinois..... | 311.5 | 312.9 | 13.7 |
| Indiana..... | 74.6 | 67.8 | 5.6 |
| Iowa..... | 33.2 | 33.5 | 4.9 |
| Kansas..... | 23.4 | 23.2 | 3.3 |
| Kentucky..... | 28.8 | 28.7 | 3.3 |
| Louisiana..... | 31.8 | 32.4 | 3.4 |
| Maine..... | 13.4 | 13.4 | 1.4 |
| Maryland..... | 48.3 | 49.0 | 4.2 |
| Massachusetts..... | 128.6 | 128.4 | 7.1 |
| Michigan..... | 253.9 | 257.5 | 7.5 |
| Minnesota..... | 58.8 | 58.5 | 5.2 |
| Mississippi..... | 12.5 | 12.9 | 1.9 |
| Missouri..... | 96.3 | 96.4 | 6.6 |
| Montana..... | 6.9 | 7.0 | 1.1 |
| Nebraska..... | 21.2 | 21.2 | 2.5 |
| Nevada..... | 4.2 | 4.4 | .4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 10.5 | 10.6 | .9 |
| New Jersey..... | 122.0 | 121.9 | 9.5 |
| New Mexico..... | 7.8 | 7.9 | 1.0 |
| New York..... | 670.0 | 673.8 | 31.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 54.7 | 56.0 | 3.8 |
| North Dakota..... | 4.2 | 4.3 | .9 |
| Ohio..... | 244.9 | 245.0 | 11.9 |
| Oklahoma..... | 34.0 | 33.8 | 3.2 |
| Oregon..... | 31.9 | 31.4 | 3.5 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 326.5 | 325.3 | 15.4 |
| Rhode Island..... | 21.6 | 21.5 | 1.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 22.3 | 21.8 | 1.4 |
| South Dakota..... | 4.8 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| Tennessee..... | 38.8 | 39.4 | 3.5 |
| Texas..... | 122.8 | 122.9 | 12.8 |
| Utah..... | 10.7 | 10.6 | 1.1 |
| Vermont..... | 5.5 | 5.1 | .5 |
| Virginia..... | 46.6 | 47.0 | 3.9 |
| Washington..... | 51.3 | 50.5 | 4.6 |
| West Virginia..... | 23.6 | 23.5 | 1.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 75.6 | 75.2 | 4.7 |
| Wyoming..... | 3.6 | 3.6 | .6 |
| Alaska..... | 2.9 | 2.9 | .3 |
| Hawaii..... | 9.4 | 9.4 | .7 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 6.3 | 6.6 | .7 |
| Virgin Islands..... | .1 | .1 | (⁴) |

¹ Amounts based on accounting records maintained for processing purposes within the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; they do not equal deposits into the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund during specified periods or necessarily balance to taxes on wages paid and on self-employment income as certified by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Secretary of the Treasury for the specified periods. Data represent collections made in internal revenue districts in the respective States and do not necessarily comprise contributions on employment within the State in which the districts are located.

² Excludes contributions for employment in State and local governments as these payments are not considered to be taxes. Based on the contribution rate of 1½ percent each for the employee and employer on wages paid by each employer up to \$3,600.

³ Represents taxes paid for self-employment annual income up to \$3,600 at the rate of 2¼ percent; comparable data for calendar year 1953 not available by State.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936–54

[In thousands]

| Period | Total assets at end of period | Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹ | Unexpended balance at end of period | State accounts | | | | Railroad unemployment insurance account ² | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Deposits | Interest credited | Withdrawals ³ | Balance at end of period | Deposits | Interest credited | Benefit payments | Balance at end of period ⁴ |
| Cumulative, January 1936–May 1954 | \$9,080,001 | \$9,068,986 | \$11,015 | \$19,047,387 | \$1,799,842 | \$12,364,062 | \$8,483,167 | \$944,078 | \$182,454 | \$718,920 | \$596,834 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1951–52 | 8,673,936 | 582,885 | 26,855 | 1,438,987 | 167,441 | 1,000,278 | 7,919,742 | 15,442 | 17,054 | 48,312 | 754,195 |
| 1952–53 | 9,257,893 | 589,961 | 20,850 | 1,371,105 | 184,242 | 912,551 | 8,562,537 | 15,042 | 18,526 | 97,272 | 696,353 |
| 11 months ended: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1952 | 8,663,592 | 581,949 | 17,446 | 1,428,541 | 90,390 | 915,366 | 7,917,157 | 11,908 | 9,243 | 44,728 | 746,435 |
| May 1953 | 9,230,141 | 566,979 | 16,081 | 1,360,456 | 100,408 | 839,354 | 8,541,251 | 11,928 | 10,130 | 92,227 | 688,890 |
| May 1954 | 9,080,001 | —168,056 | 11,015 | 1,228,967 | 115,070 | 1,423,407 | 8,483,167 | 12,010 | 11,379 | 126,154 | 596,834 |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 9,230,141 | 253,000 | 16,081 | 331,591 | 359 | 69,891 | 8,541,251 | 488 | 36 | 5,772 | 688,890 |
| June | 9,257,893 | 22,982 | 20,850 | 10,649 | 83,834 | 73,197 | 8,562,537 | 3,114 | 8,397 | 5,045 | 695,355 |
| July | 9,247,751 | —3,000 | 13,709 | 60,428 | 23 | 69,930 | 8,553,059 | 61 | 2 | 4,971 | 694,602 |
| August | 9,500,297 | 245,000 | 21,255 | 319,975 | — | 62,430 | 8,810,605 | 1,238 | — | 6,237 | 689,600 |
| September | 9,442,015 | —54,019 | 16,992 | 10,317 | 317 | 64,719 | 8,756,519 | 2,539 | 32 | 6,767 | 685,496 |
| October | 9,418,221 | —17,000 | 10,197 | 39,148 | 9,554 | 66,098 | 8,739,132 | 10 | 945 | 7,364 | 679,095 |
| November | 9,566,878 | 139,000 | 19,854 | 253,477 | — | 97,777 | 8,894,832 | 410 | — | 7,453 | 682,046 |
| December | 9,560,887 | —2,019 | 15,882 | 15,854 | 93,526 | 116,746 | 8,887,466 | 3,408 | 9,261 | 11,294 | 673,420 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 9,411,362 | —150,000 | 16,357 | 28,443 | 134 | 164,049 | 8,751,994 | 24 | 13 | 14,060 | 659,368 |
| February | 9,386,702 | —20,000 | 11,697 | 166,304 | 38 | 177,216 | 8,741,120 | 700 | 4 | 14,490 | 645,582 |
| March | 9,161,390 | —225,019 | 11,403 | 15,738 | 1,064 | 225,740 | 8,532,182 | 2,959 | 105 | 19,439 | 629,207 |
| April | 9,000,450 | —160,000 | 10,463 | 48,904 | 10,326 | 201,850 | 8,389,563 | 35 | 1,008 | 19,364 | 610,887 |
| May | 9,080,001 | 79,000 | 11,015 | 270,378 | 88 | 176,861 | 8,483,167 | 624 | 8 | 14,686 | 596,834 |

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁴ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁵ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

CONCURRENT RECEIPT (Continued from page 15)

The families getting both types of payments were somewhat larger than other families receiving either assistance or survivor benefits. Although only 5.4 percent of the beneficiary families were receiving assistance, these families included 8.2 percent of all children in the families with benefits. The children in beneficiary families, including children with benefits in current-payment status and those not getting benefits, accounted for 6.6 percent of all children receiving aid to dependent children but made up only 5.9 percent of the families on the rolls. Under the insurance program, benefits to families with children cannot exceed 80 percent of the average monthly wage on which the payment is based. Those families receiving benefits based on the earnings of a worker who had received a low average wage would be most likely to need assistance, and the need of the family would tend to increase in proportion to the number of children in the family.

State data showing the extent of concurrent receipt of payments under the two programs are presented in table 4. As in old-age assistance, the variations among the States reflect the extent of insurance coverage, differences in numbers of needy families, and variations in assistance policies.

Effect of OASI on Assistance Costs

Old-age and survivors insurance, by providing income to large numbers of aged persons, has reduced case-loads and costs in old-age assistance. In February 1954, almost half the aged who did not have social insurance benefits or earnings from employment received assistance, while less than 10 percent of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries were on the assistance rolls—an indication that a substantially larger number would have needed assistance if they had not received benefits. Although some beneficiaries do need assistance, average payments to the aged individuals getting both types of payments are lower than payments to

recipients without insurance benefits; the charge to assistance funds is thus further reduced.

The average old-age assistance payment for recipients not getting insurance benefits was \$53.94 in February 1954; the average amount of assistance for recipients getting both insurance benefits and assistance payments was \$43.00. The \$20 million going as assistance payments to aged persons who also received insurance benefits in that month represented 15 percent of total payments to recipients of old-age assistance.

The average insurance benefit received by aged persons getting both assistance and benefits was \$33.91 in February 1954. This amount was only about three-fourths of the average benefit of \$45.55 for all aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance.

Savings have also resulted in the program for aid to dependent children. As an increasing number of orphans have received benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program, fewer families with children

(Continued on page 23)

Table 5.—*Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-54*
[In thousands]

| Period | Receipts | | Expenditures | | Assets | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | Net contribution income and transfers ¹ | Interest received ² | Benefit payments | Administrative expenses ³ | Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ⁴ | Cash with disbursing officer at end of period | Credit of fund account at end of period | Total assets at end of period |
| Cumulative, January 1937-May 1954..... | \$30,039,886 | \$2,779,146 | \$12,462,386 | \$713,207 | \$18,823,897 | \$370,317 | \$449,226 | \$19,643,440 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | |
| 1951-52..... | 3,597,982 | 333,514 | 1,982,377 | 84,649 | 1,950,252 | 214,883 | 112,102 | 16,600,036 |
| 1952-53..... | 4,096,602 | 386,640 | 2,627,492 | 89,429 | 1,544,542 | 286,578 | 261,885 | 18,366,356 |
| 11 months ended: | | | | | | | | |
| May 1952..... | 3,455,293 | 187,654 | 1,811,373 | 78,135 | 1,691,185 | 215,580 | 259,441 | 16,489,005 |
| May 1953..... | 3,675,553 | 214,856 | 2,371,847 | 80,737 | 1,188,168 | 288,222 | 288,420 | 18,037,861 |
| May 1954..... | 4,081,394 | 254,322 | 2,978,872 | 79,760 | 1,006,303 | 370,317 | 449,226 | 19,643,440 |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 524,532 | ----- | 249,938 | 6,965 | 137,183 | 288,222 | 288,420 | 18,037,861 |
| June..... | 421,048 | 171,784 | 255,645 | 8,692 | 356,374 | 286,878 | 261,885 | 18,366,356 |
| July..... | 213,774 | ----- | 254,509 | 6,787 | 86,700 | 295,022 | 119,519 | 18,318,834 |
| August..... | 529,884 | ----- | 254,714 | 7,367 | 63,400 | 308,292 | 310,652 | 18,586,638 |
| September..... | 258,748 | 10,917 | 256,811 | 6,692 | 71,594 | 329,341 | 224,172 | 18,592,801 |
| October..... | 173,686 | 14,815 | 260,989 | 6,838 | 39,341 | 328,778 | 106,069 | 18,513,476 |
| November..... | 398,352 | ----- | 263,853 | 7,462 | 26,000 | 325,687 | 210,197 | 18,640,513 |
| December..... | 152,597 | 190,960 | 268,100 | 9,013 | 186,609 | 335,889 | 79,830 | 18,706,956 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 84,670 | 268 | 269,613 | 6,554 | -146,000 | 336,739 | 33,750 | 18,515,727 |
| February..... | 609,224 | * 11,595 | 275,059 | 6,917 | 38,800 | 338,788 | 331,744 | 18,854,571 |
| March..... | 597,809 | 10,946 | 287,370 | 7,180 | 164,918 | 338,974 | 460,845 | 19,168,775 |
| April..... | 284,915 | 14,818 | 293,884 | 7,502 | 245,941 | 360,145 | 212,080 | 19,167,122 |
| May..... | 777,733 | ----- | 293,969 | 7,447 | 229,000 | 370,317 | 449,226 | 19,643,440 |

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to veterans' survivors under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Includes deduction to adjust for reimbursement to the general treasury of the estimated amount of taxes subject to refund on wages in excess of \$3,600 paid to employees who worked for more than 1 employer during the calendar year—\$33 million in December 1952 for 1951 taxes and \$40.5 million in September 1953 for 1952 taxes—in accordance with sec. 1401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951. See footnote 5.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of supplies and services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Represents interest, transferred from the railroad retirement account, for the fiscal year 1952-53 on \$488 million—the estimated amount that would place the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the same position in which it would have been on June 30, 1952, if railroad employment had always been covered under old-age and survivors insurance.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 6.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status ¹ at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, May 1953-May 1954, and monthly benefits awarded, May 1954*

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to June 24, 1954]

| Item | Total | | Old-age | | Wife's or husband's | | Child's | | Widow's or widower's | | Mother's | | Parent's | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | 5,486,643 | \$228,634.4 | 2,926,906 | \$147,138.7 | 813,278 | \$21,620.5 | 992,330 | \$30,134.0 | 490,149 | \$19,963.0 | 241,725 | \$8,852.3 | 22,255 | \$925.9 |
| June..... | 5,573,594 | 232,998.6 | 2,977,476 | 150,124.2 | 826,599 | 22,050.3 | 1,003,281 | 30,540.7 | 498,967 | 20,332.4 | 244,809 | 9,014.9 | 22,462 | 936.2 |
| July..... | 5,637,603 | 236,359.9 | 3,017,541 | 152,570.1 | 836,219 | 22,376.7 | 1,008,141 | 30,696.0 | 506,390 | 20,643.6 | 246,684 | 9,128.8 | 22,628 | 944.8 |
| August..... | 5,704,558 | 239,920.5 | 3,060,592 | 155,193.8 | 846,832 | 22,730.5 | 1,013,051 | 30,886.5 | 513,291 | 20,938.8 | 247,975 | 9,217.5 | 22,817 | 953.4 |
| September..... | 5,768,684 | 243,181.7 | 3,097,983 | 157,403.9 | 856,864 | 23,050.3 | 1,022,242 | 31,287.5 | 519,376 | 21,194.7 | 249,235 | 9,284.0 | 22,984 | 961.3 |
| October..... | 5,837,214 | 246,572.3 | 3,136,415 | 159,639.8 | 866,904 | 23,366.0 | 1,033,890 | 31,760.4 | 526,613 | 21,501.9 | 250,233 | 9,334.6 | 23,159 | 969.7 |
| November..... | 5,906,117 | 250,057.2 | 3,178,118 | 162,086.4 | 877,375 | 23,696.1 | 1,042,516 | 32,114.3 | 533,128 | 21,778.0 | 251,637 | 9,403.9 | 23,343 | 978.4 |
| December..... | 5,981,420 | 253,792.3 | 3,222,348 | 164,659.1 | 887,845 | 24,017.1 | 1,053,195 | 32,517.0 | 540,653 | 22,095.7 | 253,873 | 9,517.0 | 23,506 | 986.4 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 6,051,322 | 257,498.6 | 3,263,993 | 167,270.6 | 898,432 | 24,366.1 | 1,062,232 | 32,874.7 | 547,319 | 22,375.1 | 255,728 | 9,619.8 | 23,618 | 992.3 |
| February..... | 6,128,845 | 261,613.7 | 3,313,294 | 170,301.2 | 910,061 | 24,748.3 | 1,070,567 | 33,204.3 | 553,758 | 22,646.7 | 257,407 | 9,714.2 | 23,758 | 999.1 |
| March..... | 6,230,244 | 266,685.5 | 3,375,914 | 173,949.0 | 925,204 | 25,217.9 | 1,082,747 | 33,652.9 | 562,261 | 23,007.9 | 260,223 | 9,851.6 | 23,895 | 1,006.3 |
| April..... | 6,322,934 | 271,243.8 | 3,430,714 | 177,109.4 | 938,946 | 25,646.9 | 1,094,953 | 34,102.8 | 570,974 | 23,369.3 | 263,225 | 9,997.8 | 24,122 | 1,017.6 |
| May..... | 6,397,697 | 275,072.0 | 3,476,640 | 179,808.7 | 949,554 | 25,989.3 | 1,103,499 | 34,448.7 | 578,461 | 23,684.5 | 265,292 | 10,116.6 | 24,251 | 1,024.1 |
| Monthly benefits awarded in May 1954 | 120,840 | 5,684.9 | 67,271 | 3,845.8 | 20,114 | 589.0 | 17,422 | 559.1 | 9,958 | 414.8 | 5,773 | 262.4 | 302 | 13.9 |

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

Table 7.—*Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1954*
[Corrected to July 1, 1954]

| Region and State | Nonfarm place- ments | Initial claims ¹ | | Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims | | Compensated unemployment | | | | | Average weekly insured unem- ployment under State programs ² |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---|-----------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Total | Women | Total | Women | All types of unemployment ³ | | | Total unemployment | | |
| | | | | | | Weeks compen- sated | Benefits paid ⁴ | Average weekly number of benefi- ciaries | Weeks compen- sated | Average weekly payment | |
| Total | 439,203 | 1,226,703 | 487,034 | 8,761,633 | 3,301,892 | 7,768,399 | \$185,601,027 | 1,849,619 | 47,204,000 | \$24.70 | 2,070.43 ⁵ |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 7,540 | 20,335 | 9,590 | 129,304 | 68,583 | 116,536 | 3,065,007 | 27,747 | 109,881 | 27.06 | 31.849 |
| Maine..... | 2,588 | 10,446 | 5,647 | 70,299 | 35,373 | 63,991 | 1,133,963 | 15,236 | 55,434 | 18.74 | 16.555 |
| Massachusetts..... | 14,272 | 46,031 | 25,330 | 309,026 | 154,090 | 281,337 | 6,637,275 | 66,985 | 257,216 | 24.73 | 75.197 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,374 | 7,665 | 4,240 | 55,855 | 32,197 | 42,862 | 838,138 | 10,205 | 37,151 | 20.80 | 13.680 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,848 | 13,120 | 7,394 | 110,042 | 54,716 | 101,334 | 2,283,849 | 24,127 | 92,906 | 23.43 | 26.700 |
| Vermont..... | 1,254 | 1,805 | 772 | 16,667 | 8,405 | 12,629 | 275,030 | 3,007 | 11,899 | 22.33 | 4.341 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 11,822 | 55,262 | 30,054 | 382,957 | 208,808 | 383,711 | 10,697,502 | 91,360 | 355,678 | 28.46 | 94.854 |
| New York..... | 58,631 | 220,133 | 104,962 | 1,131,476 | 526,136 | 1,041,997 | 26,933,506 | 248,095 | 960,185 | 26.90 | 275.790 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 2,360 | 74 | 8 | 340 | 33 | | | | | | |
| Virgin Islands..... | 74 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 1,137 | 1,832 | 483 | 14,131 | 4,115 | 14,084 | 303,623 | 3,353 | 13,472 | 21.89 | 3.276 |
| District of Columbia..... | 3,199 | 2,958 | 776 | 23,071 | 7,224 | 21,174 | 390,796 | 5,041 | 20,899 | 18.50 | 5.003 |
| Maryland..... | 5,298 | 17,601 | 7,461 | 139,898 | 51,714 | 130,326 | 3,155,077 | 31,030 | 120,721 | 24.93 | 33.598 |
| North Carolina..... | 9,819 | 55,476 | 29,236 | 271,126 | 138,312 | 257,984 | 4,195,792 | 61,425 | 234,786 | 16.90 | 58.826 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 15,709 | 151,664 | 48,346 | 1,036,190 | 289,243 | 920,511 | 23,499,217 | 219,169 | 840,558 | 26.79 | 252.547 |
| Virginia..... | 5,673 | 26,639 | 16,561 | 90,587 | 35,586 | 56,585 | 1,067,860 | 13,473 | 53,848 | 19.29 | 23.766 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,230 | 14,002 | 1,485 | 193,595 | 21,217 | 165,678 | 3,811,730 | 39,447 | (⁶) | (⁶) | 46.604 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 9,309 | 15,445 | 3,643 | 152,077 | 34,227 | 110,207 | 1,984,465 | 26,240 | 105,315 | 18.36 | 30.328 |
| Florida..... | 13,740 | 14,324 | 6,147 | 64,664 | 24,384 | 45,794 | 818,007 | 10,903 | 44,097 | 18.08 | 15.442 |
| Georgia..... | 12,065 | 20,003 | 8,433 | 149,864 | 69,563 | 115,553 | 2,105,974 | 27,513 | 102,952 | 19.05 | 33.806 |
| Mississippi..... | 7,114 | 9,566 | 2,975 | 77,145 | 18,420 | 57,440 | 1,033,853 | 13,676 | 52,207 | 18.71 | 17.773 |
| South Carolina..... | 5,097 | 16,652 | 5,903 | 90,653 | 36,851 | 78,502 | 1,407,667 | 18,691 | 73,413 | 18.51 | 20.736 |
| Tennessee..... | 9,782 | 17,764 | 7,218 | 226,951 | 87,277 | 207,145 | 3,898,728 | 49,320 | 196,574 | 19.49 | 54.888 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 3,552 | 15,811 | 5,267 | 219,689 | 52,454 | 180,781 | 4,075,866 | 43,043 | 171,356 | 22.99 | 53.870 |
| Michigan..... | 15,035 | 59,595 | 13,708 | 490,579 | 130,647 | 440,327 | 12,164,712 | 104,840 | 431,655 | 27.92 | 103.879 |
| Ohio..... | 22,099 | 51,685 | 15,105 | 433,231 | 143,293 | 405,220 | 11,539,628 | 96,481 | 383,295 | 29.17 | 105.300 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 15,178 | 68,802 | 31,639 | 677,952 | 306,816 | 555,863 | 13,648,529 | 132,348 | 507,018 | 25.70 | 168.027 |
| Indiana..... | 5,186 | 42,415 | 9,775 | 264,930 | 89,447 | 236,038 | 5,705,179 | 56,200 | 223,375 | 24.76 | 66.775 |
| Minnesota..... | 7,768 | 9,226 | 3,221 | 129,484 | 40,605 | 149,684 | 3,298,270 | 35,639 | 141,280 | 22.42 | 31.641 |
| Wisconsin..... | 6,165 | 14,980 | 5,681 | 131,445 | 47,607 | 116,000 | 3,264,738 | 27,619 | 107,611 | 28.56 | 31.723 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 6,423 | 4,462 | 1,717 | 39,334 | 19,319 | 37,096 | 786,178 | 8,832 | 32,693 | 22.35 | 9.596 |
| Kansas..... | 7,985 | 4,268 | 1,105 | 40,066 | 13,938 | 41,941 | 985,248 | 9,986 | 39,253 | 24.11 | 9.239 |
| Missouri..... | 8,950 | 21,423 | 8,757 | 186,772 | 83,329 | 165,832 | 3,367,486 | 39,484 | 148,270 | 21.56 | 46.559 |
| Nebraska..... | 4,864 | 1,707 | 677 | 16,598 | 7,307 | 17,447 | 404,162 | 4,154 | 16,602 | 23.76 | 3.764 |
| North Dakota..... | 2,191 | 351 | 104 | 8,302 | 1,615 | 6,484 | 156,773 | 1,544 | 5,628 | 25.15 | 1.279 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,963 | 319 | 81 | 3,964 | 1,315 | 3,663 | 78,684 | 872 | 3,269 | 22.48 | 894 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 6,542 | 9,934 | 2,306 | 89,170 | 17,026 | 52,900 | 944,819 | 12,595 | 49,056 | 18.30 | 18.270 |
| Louisiana..... | 6,242 | 11,969 | 2,107 | 97,443 | 16,934 | 86,134 | 1,860,792 | 20,508 | 80,023 | 22.29 | 23.071 |
| Oklahoma..... | 12,532 | 8,513 | 2,179 | 63,652 | 17,281 | 53,370 | 1,241,940 | 12,707 | 49,648 | 23.98 | 14.874 |
| Texas..... | 40,348 | 20,074 | 5,927 | 171,601 | 54,037 | 130,377 | 2,300,023 | 31,042 | 126,134 | 17.88 | 37.188 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 5,451 | 3,552 | 597 | 24,284 | 6,711 | 22,590 | 574,144 | 5,379 | 18,345 | 25.78 | 5.490 |
| Montana..... | 3,311 | 1,444 | 320 | 16,841 | 4,615 | 13,112 | 266,549 | 3,122 | 13,112 | 20.06 | 3.339 |
| New Mexico..... | 3,352 | 2,429 | 364 | 20,002 | 3,254 | 18,722 | 452,683 | 4,458 | 17,608 | 24.61 | 4.775 |
| Utah..... | 2,496 | 2,993 | 972 | 25,391 | 9,063 | 21,567 | 526,220 | 6,135 | 19,005 | 25.42 | 5.979 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,364 | 800 | 173 | 10,548 | 1,929 | 10,921 | 293,047 | 2,600 | 8,422 | 29.08 | 2.135 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 3,927 | 3,880 | 928 | 23,966 | 6,669 | 18,359 | 385,563 | 4,371 | 17,272 | 21.18 | 5.869 |
| California..... | 24,494 | 98,095 | 40,412 | 608,698 | 246,254 | 543,403 | 12,416,749 | 129,382 | 605,127 | 23.50 | 146.499 |
| Hawaii..... | 713 | 2,005 | 527 | 21,060 | 8,640 | 17,153 | 346,324 | 4,084 | 13,701 | 21.65 | (⁷) |
| Nevada..... | 2,297 | 1,563 | 400 | 11,666 | 4,187 | 10,457 | 305,169 | 2,490 | 9,745 | 29.88 | 1,900 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 1,732 | 869 | 170 | 12,012 | 2,407 | 16,064 | 626,508 | 3,825 | 15,059 | 36.44 | (⁷) |
| Idaho..... | 3,212 | 968 | 266 | 17,619 | 4,990 | 15,017 | 345,076 | 3,575 | 14,243 | 23.32 | 3,755 |
| Oregon..... | 5,543 | 8,970 | 2,765 | 65,410 | 21,250 | 64,387 | 1,443,082 | 15,330 | 60,285 | 23.03 | 14,963 |
| Washington..... | 7,323 | 14,513 | 3,820 | 104,095 | 32,498 | 92,110 | 2,259,827 | 21,931 | 86,816 | 24.97 | 23.656 |

¹ Total excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage-plan.

⁴ Includes an estimate for West Virginia; data not received.

⁵ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁶ Data not received.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 8.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1953–May 1954¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

| Year and month | Total ² | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | | Aid to the blind | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | General assistance ⁴ | Total | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children (families) | Aid to the blind | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | General assistance ⁴ |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | Families | Recipients | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total ³ | Children | | | | | | | | |

| Number of recipients | | | | | | | | Percentage change from previous month | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------|
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | | 2,612,868 | 570,023 | 2,005,325 | 1,508,498 | 98,888 | 175,672 | 261,000 | ----- | -0.1 | -0.5 | +0.1 | +1.5 | -5.0 |
| June..... | | 2,608,898 | 564,308 | 1,983,498 | 1,493,670 | 99,032 | 179,395 | 255,000 | ----- | -2 | -1.0 | +1 | +2.1 | -2.4 |
| July..... | | 2,603,173 | 554,691 | 1,952,060 | 1,469,388 | 99,103 | 181,620 | 248,000 | ----- | -2 | -1.7 | +1 | +1.2 | -2.7 |
| August..... | | 2,599,716 | 550,405 | 1,940,941 | 1,461,748 | 99,236 | 184,743 | 243,000 | ----- | -1 | -8 | +1 | +1.7 | -2.0 |
| September..... | | 2,596,451 | 547,588 | 1,933,948 | 1,457,713 | 99,417 | 187,411 | 239,000 | ----- | -1 | -5 | +2 | +1.4 | -1.7 |
| October..... | | 2,595,364 | 543,872 | 1,923,697 | 1,448,888 | 99,633 | 190,327 | 240,000 | ----- | (⁵) | -7 | +2 | +1.6 | +3 |
| November..... | | 2,591,370 | 542,119 | 1,918,160 | 1,445,173 | 99,658 | 192,940 | 246,000 | ----- | -2 | -3 | (⁵) | +1.4 | +2.4 |
| December..... | | 2,591,016 | 548,122 | 1,942,353 | 1,464,454 | 99,828 | 195,109 | 270,000 | ----- | (⁵) | +1.1 | +2 | +1.1 | +9.9 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | 2,585,146 | 552,852 | 1,964,661 | 1,479,158 | 99,732 | 198,247 | 297,000 | ----- | -2 | +9 | -1 | +1.6 | +9.4 |
| February..... | | 2,578,293 | 560,566 | 1,995,590 | 1,503,677 | 99,605 | 200,030 | 312,000 | ----- | -3 | +1.4 | -1 | +9 | +5.0 |
| March..... | | 2,582,057 | 569,537 | 2,039,505 | 1,530,070 | 99,934 | 202,758 | 326,000 | ----- | +1 | +1.6 | +3 | +1.4 | +4.5 |
| April..... | | 2,583,228 | 575,531 | 2,053,979 | 1,547,952 | 100,296 | 205,500 | 318,000 | ----- | (⁵) | +1.1 | +4 | +1.4 | -2.4 |
| May..... | | 2,583,005 | 580,030 | 2,071,187 | 1,561,085 | 100,647 | 208,459 | 304,000 | ----- | (⁵) | +8 | +3 | +1.4 | -4.6 |
| Amount of assistance | | | | | | | | Percentage change from previous month | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | \$213,787,000 | \$133,491,089 | \$48,212,598 | \$5,499,296 | \$9,466,677 | \$12,442,000 | -0.4 | -0.1 | +0.3 | +1.0 | +2.3 | -6.4 | | |
| June..... | 212,516,000 | 133,271,522 | 47,392,149 | 5,499,070 | 9,636,900 | 12,034,000 | -6 | -2 | -1.7 | (⁵) | +1.8 | -3.3 | | |
| July..... | 210,033,000 | 132,637,753 | 45,947,547 | 5,482,047 | 9,711,983 | 11,694,000 | -1.2 | -5 | -3.0 | -3 | +8 | -2.8 | | |
| August..... | 208,079,000 | 131,798,519 | 45,385,681 | 5,471,478 | 9,790,782 | 11,370,000 | -9 | -6 | -1.2 | -2 | +8 | -2.8 | | |
| September..... | 208,347,000 | 131,523,577 | 45,463,591 | 5,485,775 | 9,865,528 | 11,378,000 | +1 | -2 | +2 | +3 | +8 | +1 | | |
| October..... | 209,129,000 | 131,935,869 | 45,422,778 | 5,518,383 | 10,086,901 | 11,608,000 | +4 | +3 | -1 | +6 | +2.2 | +2.0 | | |
| November..... | 209,856,000 | 132,339,340 | 45,239,457 | 5,517,338 | 10,213,434 | 11,874,000 | +3 | +3 | -4 | (⁵) | +1.3 | +2.3 | | |
| December..... | 214,219,000 | 133,425,759 | 46,163,903 | 5,555,289 | 10,425,762 | 13,638,000 | +2.1 | +8 | +2.0 | +7 | +2.1 | +14.8 | | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 215,227,000 | 132,715,335 | 46,622,721 | 5,542,140 | 10,541,919 | 14,939,000 | +5 | -5 | +1.0 | -2 | +1.1 | +9.0 | | |
| February..... | 216,536,000 | 132,135,293 | 47,420,169 | 5,550,681 | 10,699,610 | 15,871,000 | +6 | -4 | +1.7 | +2 | +1.5 | +6.2 | | |
| March..... | 219,801,000 | 132,619,452 | 48,392,469 | 5,574,943 | 10,850,504 | 17,101,000 | +1.5 | +4 | +2.1 | +4 | +1.4 | +7.8 | | |
| April..... | 219,995,000 | 132,610,310 | 48,868,058 | 5,598,305 | 11,043,452 | 16,599,000 | +1 | (⁵) | +1.0 | +4 | +1.8 | -2.9 | | |
| May..... | 219,901,000 | 132,747,759 | 49,305,079 | 5,621,392 | 11,164,991 | 15,520,000 | (⁵) | +1 | +9 | +4 | +1.1 | -6.5 | | |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds, from special medical funds, and, for one State, from funds for the special types of public assistance; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

mining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Through December 1953 excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage changes through January 1954 based on data for 52 States.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care but excludes vendor payments made for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

(Continued from page 20)

dependent because of the death of a father are receiving aid to dependent children, and relatively less assistance goes to families receiving insurance benefits than to other families.

In November 1953 the average assistance payment to families not receiving insurance benefits was \$90.07;

for families receiving insurance benefits and assistance payments the average assistance payment was \$71.35. Assistance payments to families receiving both insurance benefits and assistance totaled \$2.3 million and accounted for 4.8 percent of all payments to families receiving aid to dependent children.

The average insurance benefit re-

ceived in November by families getting both aid to dependent children and a benefit under the insurance program was \$59.02. In June 1953, the latest month for which data are available, the average benefit for a widowed mother with two or more children receiving survivor benefits under the insurance program was \$107.

Table 9.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1954¹

| State | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | Aid to the blind | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | General assistance ² |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Total | \$7,389,719 | \$1,271,145 | \$185,698 | \$1,368,000 | \$5,133,000 |
| Alabama | 1,685 | 1,327 | | 989 | 50 |
| Alaska | | | | (³) | 10,286 |
| California | | | | (³) | 67,494 |
| Connecticut | 199,104 | 64,110 | 3,311 | 15,694 | (³) |
| Delaware | 1,264 | 1,264 | | (³) | |
| District of Columbia | 453 | 652 | | 338 | 228 |
| Hawaii | 9,515 | 17,919 | 456 | 7,110 | (³) |
| Illinois | 1,552,806 | 162,156 | 40,655 | 189,550 | 419,171 |
| Indiana | 369,925 | 51,678 | 11,582 | (³) | 179,281 |
| Iowa | | | | (³) | 175,527 |
| Kansas | 175,844 | 55,861 | 2,891 | 22,844 | 35,907 |
| Louisiana | 263 | 4,418 | 195 | 1,486 | 1,454 |
| Maine | | | | (³) | 39,910 |
| Massachusetts | 1,153,051 | 109,431 | 1,496 | 380,483 | 135,713 |
| Michigan | 122,973 | | 1,985 | 20,423 | 79,879 |
| Minnesota | 1,011,412 | 74,898 | 31,083 | 2,321 | 267,978 |
| Montana | | | | (³) | 151,961 |
| Nebraska | | | | (³) | 142,692 |
| Nevada | 3,647 | | | (³) | 51,779 |
| New Hampshire | 80,472 | 14,944 | 2,529 | 3,500 | (³) |
| New Jersey | | 12,454 | | | 130,764 |
| New Mexico | 26,358 | 12,102 | 1,138 | 3,147 | 2,075 |
| New York | 1,900,472 | 533,854 | 68,015 | 671,606 | (³) |
| North Carolina | 14,430 | 8,639 | | 4,644 | 163,804 |
| North Dakota | 39,382 | 5,026 | 9 | 3,911 | 21,841 |
| Ohio | 229,946 | 25,982 | 8,073 | | 917,893 |
| Oregon | | | | | 147,737 |
| Rhode Island | 57,672 | 22,827 | 1,368 | 13,478 | 38,072 |
| South Carolina | | | | | 9,667 |
| South Dakota | | | | | 96,767 |
| Utah | 619 | 342 | 271 | 227 | 408 |
| Virgin Islands | 83 | 17 | | 6 | 71 |
| Virginia | | | | | 7,891 |
| Wisconsin | 439,617 | 111,244 | 10,641 | 26,243 | 125,553 |

¹ For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² In all States except California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

³ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Police Services for Juveniles*. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 344.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 91 pp. 35 cents.

Considers the role of the police in services for alleged delinquents and for neglected children, police training for work with juveniles, relationship with other agencies, and prevention and related programs for juveniles, as well as offenses by adults against juveniles.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children*. Prepared by the Chil-

*Prepared in the Departmental Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

dren's Bureau in cooperation with the National Probation Association and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 346.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 99 pp. 35 cents.

The specialized court—its philosophy, function, jurisdiction, disposition of cases, procedures, personnel and facilities, records and statistics, organization and administration, and relation to the community.

FARMAN, CARL H. *Health and Maternity Insurance Throughout the World, 1954: Principal Legislative Provisions in 48 Countries*. (Extracted from Part 8 of the Hearings before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1954.) Washington: Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, Feb. 1954. 62 pp.

A summary bringing up to date information on health and maternity insurance. Limited free distribution;

apply to the Division of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

GERIG, DANIEL S. "Planning of Social Security in Underdeveloped Countries." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Mar. 1954, pp. 63-90. \$2.50 a year.

HIMES, JOSEPH S. *Social Planning in America: A Dynamic Interpretation*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1954. 59 pp. 95 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY. *Fringe Benefits: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected References*. Washington: The Library, June 1954. 32 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Departmental Library, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 10.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, May 1954¹

| State | Old-age assistance | | | Aid to dependent children (per family) | | | Aid to the blind | | | Aid to the permanently and totally disabled | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All assistance ² | Money payments to recipients ³ | Vendor payments for medical care ³ | All assistance ² | Money payments to recipients ³ | Vendor payments for medical care ³ | All assistance ² | Money payments to recipients ³ | Vendor payments for medical care ³ | All assistance ² | Money payments to recipients ³ | Vendor payments for medical care ³ |
| Total, 53 States ⁴ | \$51.39 | \$48.75 | \$ 2.86 | \$85.00 | \$82.89 | \$2.19 | \$55.85 | \$54.18 | \$1.85 | \$53.56 | \$47.57 | \$6.56 |
| Alabama | 30.45 | 30.45 | .03 | 42.31 | 42.23 | .08 | | | | 24.98 | 24.87 | .11 |
| Connecticut | 82.30 | 70.30 | 12.00 | 132.63 | 117.63 | 15.00 | 92.66 | 81.66 | 11.00 | 101.04 | 87.04 | 14.00 |
| Delaware | | | | 87.47 | 86.16 | 1.31 | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 53.80 | 53.65 | .16 | 105.64 | 105.35 | .29 | | | | 60.00 | 59.82 | .18 |
| Hawaii | 40.02 | 35.08 | 4.93 | 92.07 | 86.30 | 5.77 | 49.08 | 45.15 | 3.93 | 55.10 | 49.09 | 6.01 |
| Illinois | 55.65 | 41.54 | 15.32 | 126.29 | 118.28 | 8.06 | 61.39 | 50.93 | 11.00 | 74.12 | 41.82 | 33.72 |
| Indiana | 47.04 | 37.93 | 9.61 | 87.46 | 80.96 | 6.50 | 53.92 | 47.36 | 6.78 | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Kansas | 64.17 | 59.41 | 5.08 | 110.52 | 102.74 | 8.49 | 70.24 | 65.91 | 4.68 | 65.86 | 58.93 | 7.24 |
| Louisiana | 51.22 | 51.22 | (⁶) | 63.61 | 63.36 | .25 | 49.07 | 48.97 | .10 | 41.95 | 41.82 | .12 |
| Massachusetts | 73.83 | 61.71 | 12.37 | 123.81 | 115.18 | 8.77 | 90.81 | 89.95 | .85 | 94.10 | 57.05 | 40.22 |
| Michigan | 53.39 | 52.76 | 1.57 | | | | 61.07 | 60.70 | 1.13 | 68.97 | 67.27 | 10.60 |
| Minnesota | 63.93 | 45.27 | 16.22 | 114.37 | 104.46 | 10.19 | 80.43 | 55.75 | 25.80 | 82.41 | 44.58 | 8.66 |
| Nevada | 57.16 | 56.31 | 1.38 | | | | | | | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| New Hampshire | 58.51 | 46.64 | 12.00 | 126.35 | 113.88 | 13.50 | 62.36 | 53.55 | 9.00 | 71.49 | 51.40 | 20.00 |
| New Jersey | | | | 116.01 | 113.64 | 2.37 | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 46.50 | 44.26 | 2.23 | 74.12 | 72.24 | 1.88 | 44.96 | 42.38 | 2.57 | 39.21 | 37.53 | 1.68 |
| New York | 74.30 | 59.17 | 17.88 | 131.18 | 121.07 | 11.15 | 82.29 | 69.91 | 15.67 | 80.74 | 65.41 | 17.85 |
| North Carolina | 30.76 | 30.48 | .28 | 60.25 | 59.79 | .46 | | | | 36.40 | 35.89 | .51 |
| North Dakota | 60.78 | 56.14 | 4.71 | 113.93 | 110.96 | 3.35 | 53.57 | 53.49 | .08 | 68.94 | 64.13 | 4.97 |
| Ohio | 56.73 | 54.55 | 2.19 | 96.31 | 94.37 | 1.93 | 56.21 | 53.98 | 2.22 | | | |
| Rhode Island | 56.64 | 51.93 | 6.65 | 110.63 | 103.63 | 7.00 | 70.66 | 64.86 | 7.12 | 74.00 | 65.96 | 11.71 |
| Utah | 59.98 | 59.92 | .06 | 112.96 | 112.85 | .11 | 64.71 | 63.47 | 1.24 | 64.31 | 64.17 | .13 |
| Virgin Islands | 13.77 | 13.65 | .12 | 21.56 | 21.45 | .11 | | | | 14.34 | 14.26 | .08 |
| Wisconsin | 60.94 | 51.55 | 9.45 | 133.16 | 119.63 | 13.71 | 67.40 | 58.47 | 8.98 | 91.04 | 67.58 | 23.64 |

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 11-14 for average money payments for States not making vendor payments.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 42 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Less than 1 cent.

Retirement and Old Age

FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. *Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. Fourteenth Annual Report.* (S. Doc. 121, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 37 pp.

Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953; includes estimates of income and expenditures for the next 5 years and a report on the fund's long-range actuarial status.

SEWELL, WILLIAM H.; RAMSEY, CHARLES E.; and DUCOFF, LOUIS J. *Farmers Conceptions and Plans for Economic Security in Old Age.* (Research Bulletin 182.) Madison: University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station, Rural Sociology Department, 1953. 23 pp.

A research report based on interviews with a sample of Wisconsin farm operators.

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS. *Social Secur-*

ity Amendments of 1954. (H. Rept. 1698, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 98 pp.

Public Welfare and Relief

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL. PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION. *Public Assistance in Canada.* Ottawa: The Council, 1954. 50 pp. 60 cents. Processed.

Describes the public assistance programs in each Province and presents statistical data.

CONNERY, MAURICE F. "What Is Social Casework?" *Minnesota Welfare*, St. Paul, Vol. 9, May 1954, pp. 14-21.

MILES, ARTHUR P. *American Social Work Theory: A Critique and a Proposal.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1954. 246 pp. \$3.

Social work theory as it is reflected in casework, group work, and community organization.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS RESEARCH COUNCIL OF LA., INC. *PAR Reports on Welfare.* Baton Rouge: The Council, 1954. Six reports—(1) background of

public welfare in Louisiana, (2) recommended changes in basic policy, (3) adoption of family responsibility legislation, (4) eligibility conditions, (5) financing, and (6) administration.

Health and Medical Care

BICKLEY, JOHN S. *The Impact of a State Disability Act on Insurance Companies: A Study of the California Experience.* (Research Monograph No. 71.) Columbus: Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 44 pp. \$1.

RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY. *Nationwide Study of Prolonged Illness: Prolonged Absences Due to Non-Occupational Disability Among Employed Persons. Second Progress Report.* (Publication No. 98.) Chicago: The Council, 1954. 2 parts. \$2.

Part I considers the frequency and duration of absences during 1952 among 22,778 employees; part II dis-

(Continued on page 27)

Table 11.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1954¹

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from— | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Total amount | Average | April 1954 in— | | May 1953 in— | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total ² | 2,583,005 | \$132,747,759 | \$51.39 | (³) | +0.1 | -1.1 | -0.6 |
| Ala. | 63,650 | 1,939,940 | 30.48 | (⁴) | -7 | -6.8 | +3.5 |
| Alaska | 1,683 | 104,518 | 62.10 | +0.1 | +4 | +1.8 | +9.5 |
| Ariz. | 13,901 | 779,334 | 56.06 | +3 | +2 | +2 | +3 |
| Ark. | 52,386 | 1,776,693 | 33.92 | +1 | +8.8 | -7.2 | -2.9 |
| Calif. | 271,826 | 18,766,062 | 69.04 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | -5 |
| Colo. ⁵ | 52,579 | 3,814,506 | 72.55 | (⁴) | -2 | +6 | -7.4 |
| Conn. | 16,592 | 1,365,461 | 82.30 | +5 | +1.1 | +8.3 | +17.2 |
| Del. | 1,689 | 64,721 | 38.32 | +1 | +5 | -3 | -3 |
| D. C. | 2,905 | 156,295 | 53.80 | +6 | +9 | +7.0 | +7.2 |
| Fla. | 66,314 | 3,136,111 | 46.91 | +3 | +6 | +2.9 | +9.2 |
| Ga. | 97,031 | 3,619,906 | 37.31 | +3 | +5 | +2.3 | +4.7 |
| Hawaii | 1,929 | 77,192 | 40.02 | +7 | +2 | -6.8 | -2.7 |
| Idaho | 5,933 | 492,594 | 82.14 | +2 | +3 | -1.6 | (⁴) |
| Ill. | 101,384 | 5,642,421 | 55.65 | -2 | (⁴) | -5.7 | -2.6 |
| Ind. | 38,479 | 1,809,956 | 47.04 | -2 | +6 | -4.7 | -7 |
| Iowa | 43,502 | 2,481,381 | 57.04 | -4 | -3 | -4.8 | -4.5 |
| Kans. | 35,027 | 2,247,670 | 64.17 | -1 | -2 | -4.1 | +1 |
| Ky. | 55,677 | 1,951,454 | 35.05 | +2 | +3 | +5 | +2 |
| La. | 119,350 | 6,113,505 | 51.22 | -1 | (⁴) | -5 | -5 |
| Maine | 12,824 | 601,381 | 46.89 | -3 | -1 | -3.3 | -1.7 |
| Md. | 10,720 | 476,909 | 44.46 | -2 | (⁴) | -1.2 | +2.0 |
| Mass. | 93,251 | 6,884,830 | 73.83 | -2 | -8 | -3.1 | -2.5 |
| Mich. | 78,379 | 4,184,200 | 53.39 | -4 | -1 | -8.6 | -5.7 |
| Minn. | 52,624 | 3,364,038 | 63.93 | -1 | +1.5 | -1.5 | +2.2 |
| Miss. | 66,331 | 1,870,628 | 28.20 | +1.0 | +1.0 | +9.0 | +8.9 |
| Mo. | 133,691 | 6,693,482 | 50.07 | +3 | +2 | +2.4 | +2.5 |
| Mont. | 9,529 | 555,537 | 58.30 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -9.3 | -8.8 |
| Nebr. ⁶ | 18,523 | 923,817 | 49.87 | -2 | +3 | -4.2 | -13.9 |
| Nev. | 2,645 | 151,177 | 57.16 | 0 | +3 | -8 | -5 |
| N. H. | 6,706 | 392,397 | 58.51 | -2 | -6 | -3.3 | +6 |
| N. J. | 20,777 | 1,356,113 | 65.27 | -1 | (⁴) | -3.4 | +4.2 |
| N. Mex. | 11,799 | 548,598 | 46.50 | +6 | +5 | +7.9 | +8.1 |
| N. Y. | 106,317 | 7,899,669 | 74.30 | -7 | -1.0 | -4.5 | +1.5 |
| N. C. | 51,369 | 1,580,339 | 30.76 | +3 | +5 | +1.1 | +4.0 |
| N. Dak. | 8,358 | 607,962 | 60.78 | -2 | +1.5 | -2.4 | +1.4 |
| Ohio | 105,199 | 5,968,297 | 56.73 | -2 | -1 | -3.8 | +1.6 |
| Okla. | 95,302 | 5,503,989 | 57.75 | +1 | +1 | (⁴) | -12.4 |
| Oreg. | 20,599 | 1,329,741 | 64.55 | -3 | -8 | -5.0 | -1.7 |
| Pa. | 60,680 | 2,637,232 | 43.46 | -5 | -3 | -6.8 | -5.5 |
| P. R. | 44,917 | 345,745 | 7.70 | +1 | +3 | +3.9 | +6.1 |
| R. I. | 8,677 | 491,452 | 56.64 | -4 | (⁴) | -4.9 | -7.5 |
| S. C. | 42,881 | 1,439,929 | 33.58 | +3 | +3 | +2.3 | +9.3 |
| S. Dak. | 11,140 | 498,216 | 44.72 | -3 | -3 | -2.5 | -1.7 |
| Tenn. | 67,179 | 2,413,989 | 35.93 | +6 | +6 | +8.9 | +7.1 |
| Tex. | 222,462 | 8,625,688 | 38.77 | +2 | +2 | +1.5 | +2.5 |
| Utah | 9,587 | 575,060 | 59.98 | -1 | +2 | +2 | +1.2 |
| Vt. | 6,852 | 305,616 | 44.60 | (⁴) | +5 | -6 | +8.2 |
| V. I. | 686 | 9,445 | 13.77 | +1 | +3 | -2.3 | +21.1 |
| Va. | 17,393 | 498,337 | 28.70 | +3 | +3 | -3 | +7.6 |
| Wash. | 62,071 | 3,877,076 | 62.46 | -5 | -5 | -4.4 | -5.7 |
| W. Va. | 26,151 | 820,865 | 31.39 | (⁴) | -20 | -2.7 | -8.5 |
| Wis. | 46,511 | 2,834,410 | 60.94 | -7 | -3 | -5.3 | -3.8 |
| Wyo. | 4,062 | 241,755 | 59.52 | -5 | -4 | +2 | (⁴) |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,000 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$315,329 to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition to these payments from old-age assistance funds, supplemental payments of \$106,833 from general assistance funds were made to recipients for medical care.

⁶ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 12.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1954¹

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from— | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Total amount | Average | April 1954 in— | | May 1953 in— | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total ² | 100,647 | \$5,621,392 | \$55.85 | +0.3 | +0.4 | +1.8 | +2.2 |
| Ala. | 1,497 | 39,234 | 26.21 | +1 | -2 | +2 | -7.6 |
| Alaska | 54 | 3,387 | 62.72 | (³) | (³) | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Ariz. | 716 | 44,815 | 62.59 | -3 | -2 | +5.4 | +4.7 |
| Ark. | 1,915 | 76,840 | 40.13 | +6 | +6.8 | -1 | +2.1 |
| Calif. ⁵ | 12,166 | 1,037,764 | 85.30 | +5 | +5 | +3.2 | +2.7 |
| Colo. | 337 | 23,000 | 68.25 | 0 | +1.2 | -3.2 | +1.2 |
| Conn. | 301 | 27,892 | 92.66 | -7 | +2.0 | -1.0 | +5.0 |
| Del. | 220 | 15,272 | 69.33 | -3.1 | -3.2 | -6.0 | +13.1 |
| D. C. | 247 | 14,136 | 57.23 | -8 | -1.0 | -2.0 | -2.3 |
| Fla. | 2,838 | 143,190 | 48.74 | -5 | -3 | -5.6 | -4.0 |
| Ga. | 3,217 | 136,692 | 42.49 | +6 | +1.0 | +3.7 | +6.1 |
| Hawaii | 116 | 5,693 | 49.08 | +4.5 | +6.0 | +10.5 | +19.0 |
| Idaho | 195 | 11,448 | 58.71 | -5 | -2.5 | +3.7 | +2.8 |
| Ill. | 3,667 | 225,124 | 61.39 | -6 | -3 | -4.6 | -1.6 |
| Ind. | 1,709 | 92,148 | 53.92 | +4 | +5 | +1.9 | +6.1 |
| Iowa | 1,392 | 101,950 | 73.24 | +8 | +1.0 | +5.1 | +13.3 |
| Kans. | 621 | 43,622 | 70.24 | +1.0 | +1.5 | +2.3 | +8.2 |
| Ky. | 2,706 | 99,676 | 36.84 | +1.6 | +1.6 | +9.1 | +8.1 |
| La. | 1,973 | 96,820 | 49.07 | -2 | +1 | +5 | +3.6 |
| Maine | 518 | 27,838 | 50.80 | 0 | +1 | -2.5 | +9 |
| Md. | 468 | 23,713 | 50.67 | -2 | +2 | 0 | (⁴) |
| Mass. | 1,753 | 159,185 | 90.81 | +5 | +1.7 | +1.7 | +8.3 |
| Mich. | 1,763 | 107,668 | 61.07 | +1 | +4 | -2.7 | -1.0 |
| Minn. | 1,205 | 96,923 | 80.43 | 0 | +7.2 | +3.8 | +13.0 |
| Miss. | 3,233 | 110,881 | 34.30 | +6 | +7 | +8.3 | +9.1 |
| Mo. ⁶ | 3,812 | 209,660 | 55.00 | +1.1 | +1.1 | +8.8 | +8.8 |
| Mont. | 454 | 29,331 | 64.61 | -1.1 | -3 | -11.8 | +11.3 |
| Nebr. ⁶ | 732 | 41,839 | 57.16 | +1.7 | +1.9 | +2.4 | -11.5 |
| Nev. | 82 | 5,914 | 72.12 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| N. H. | 281 | 17,524 | 62.36 | -1.4 | -1.8 | -5.7 | -2.9 |
| N. J. | 847 | 57,739 | 68.17 | +5 | +1.1 | +1.8 | +6.6 |
| N. Mex. | 442 | 19,872 | 44.96 | +5 | -2 | +3.8 | +6.1 |
| N. Y. | 4,341 | 357,233 | 82.29 | (⁴) | -2.7 | +5 | +3 |
| N. C. | 4,701 | 188,692 | 40.14 | +3 | +7 | +3.1 | +5.1 |
| N. Dak. | 111 | 5,946 | 53.57 | -9 | -10.5 | 0 | +1.7 |
| Ohio | 3,631 | 204,089 | 56.21 | +3 | +2 | (⁴) | +5.7 |
| Okla. | 2,111 | 140,080 | 66.33 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -10.1 | -21.4 |
| Oreg. | 347 | 26,019 | 74.98 | +3 | -5 | -4.1 | +1.3 |
| Pa. ⁷ | 16,085 | 796,247 | 49.50 | +5 | +3 | +1.6 | +1.7 |
| P. R. | 1,331 | 10,205 | 7.67 | +8 | +1.0 | +20.1 | +21.2 |
| R. I. | 192 | 13,566 | 70.66 | +5 | +4 | +4.9 | +3 |
| S. C. | 1,685 | 65,525 | 38.89 | 0 | +1 | +4.1 | +10.1 |
| S. Dak. | 203 | 8,686 | 42.79 | -1.9 | -2.1 | +2.0 | +1.3 |
| Tenn. | 3,161 | 131,095 | 41.47 | +6 | +7 | +5.3 | +4.8 |
| Tex. | 6,190 | 270,851 | 43.76 | +9 | +9 | +2.6 | +3.9 |
| Utah | 219 | 14,172 | 64.71 | +3.3 | +2.4 | +9 | +1.7 |
| Vt. | 165 | 8,036 | 48.70 | +6 | +8 | -4.1 | +3.5 |
| V. I. | 37 | 500 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) |
| Va. | 1,328 | 46,389 | 34.93 | -7 | -8 | -1.6 | +1.8 |
| Wash. ⁸ | 783 | 62,621 | 79.98 | -1 | +3 | -1.6 | -1.8 |
| W. Va. | 1,166 | 42,332 | 36.31 | +7 | +6 | -4 | -7.3 |
| Wis. | 1,185 | 79,869 | 67.40 | -8 | +2 | -4.9 | -4.1 |
| Wyo. | 68 | 4,499 | 66.16 | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) | (⁴) |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: In California (442 recipients, \$39,418 in payments), in Washington (4 recipients, \$240 in payments), in Missouri (798 recipients, \$43,860 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (7,053 recipients, \$345,664 in payments).

³ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition to these payments from aid to the blind funds, supplemental payments of \$6,053 from general assistance funds were made to recipients for medical care.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 13.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1954¹
[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

| State | Number of families | Number of recipients | | Payments to recipients | | | Percentage change from— | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Total ² | Children | Total amount | Average per— | | April 1954 in— | | May 1953 in— | |
| | | | | | Family | Recipient | Number of families | Amount | Number of families | Amount |
| Total ³ | 580,039 | 2,071,187 | 1,561,085 | \$49,305,079 | \$85.00 | \$23.81 | +0.8 | +0.9 | +1.8 | +2.3 |
| Alabama | 16,534 | 62,533 | 48,029 | 699,600 | 42.31 | 11.19 | +0.5 | +0.5 | -8.2 | -2.7 |
| Alaska | 1,065 | 3,558 | 2,597 | 89,359 | 83.91 | 25.11 | +1.5 | +1.7 | +20.5 | +20.6 |
| Arizona | 4,286 | 16,510 | 12,503 | 402,752 | 93.97 | 24.39 | +1.7 | +5.6 | +16.7 | +18.5 |
| Arkansas | 8,310 | 31,644 | 24,366 | 439,017 | 52.83 | 13.87 | +2.2 | +1.1 | -33.4 | -36.5 |
| California | 53,587 | 175,439 | 133,728 | 6,606,413 | 123.28 | 37.66 | +0.5 | +0.7 | +2.7 | +6.4 |
| Colorado | 5,715 | 21,157 | 16,115 | 597,106 | 104.48 | 28.22 | +0.4 | +0.4 | +9.7 | +9.7 |
| Connecticut | 4,274 | 14,055 | 10,404 | 566,864 | 132.63 | 40.33 | +2.6 | +2.7 | +3.5 | +6.5 |
| Delaware | 836 | 3,317 | 2,565 | 73,123 | 87.47 | 22.04 | +2.8 | +2.6 | +16.1 | +15.6 |
| District of Columbia | 2,262 | 9,288 | 7,224 | 238,949 | 105.64 | 25.73 | +1.6 | +1.1 | +13.8 | +10.2 |
| Florida | 19,494 | 67,817 | 51,414 | 1,049,666 | 53.84 | 15.48 | +1.0 | +1.2 | +5.6 | +7.0 |
| Georgia | 13,751 | 49,211 | 37,707 | 1,021,828 | 74.31 | 20.76 | -0.1 | -0.1 | +6.3 | +8.7 |
| Hawaii | 3,108 | 11,773 | 9,294 | 286,148 | 92.07 | 24.31 | +2.5 | +2.9 | -2.5 | -4.7 |
| Idaho | 1,875 | 6,645 | 4,875 | 232,119 | 123.80 | 34.93 | -1.7 | -1.3 | +0.8 | +3.9 |
| Illinois | 20,120 | 76,589 | 57,815 | 2,541,011 | 126.29 | 33.18 | +0.8 | +1.0 | -8.0 | -3.0 |
| Indiana | 7,844 | 27,532 | 20,510 | 686,048 | 87.46 | 24.92 | +2.0 | +2.1 | +2.3 | +6.6 |
| Iowa | 6,398 | 22,901 | 17,050 | 778,043 | 121.61 | 33.97 | +1.5 | +1.2 | +9.7 | +11.9 |
| Kansas | 4,226 | 15,193 | 11,609 | 467,969 | 110.52 | 30.74 | +0.8 | +0.7 | +6.2 | +12.7 |
| Kentucky | 18,274 | 63,451 | 46,958 | 1,120,183 | 61.30 | 17.65 | +0.6 | +0.7 | -9.8 | -14.2 |
| Louisiana | 17,468 | 65,959 | 49,840 | 1,111,207 | 63.61 | 16.85 | -1.4 | -1.1 | -13.8 | -13.3 |
| Maine | 4,263 | 14,867 | 10,743 | 351,234 | 82.39 | 23.63 | +0.7 | +0.3 | +0.9 | +1.2 |
| Maryland | 5,818 | 23,263 | 17,951 | 549,640 | 94.47 | 23.63 | -0.2 | -0.8 | +6.7 | +8.5 |
| Massachusetts | 12,482 | 41,116 | 30,454 | 1,845,440 | 123.81 | 37.59 | +0.6 | +0.6 | -0.2 | +2.1 |
| Michigan | 18,660 | 63,102 | 45,855 | 1,989,343 | 106.61 | 31.53 | +1.5 | +2.5 | -12.2 | -6.9 |
| Minnesota | 7,349 | 25,046 | 19,238 | 840,502 | 114.37 | 33.56 | +0.6 | -0.7 | +0.6 | +3.9 |
| Mississippi | 14,819 | 56,073 | 43,318 | 414,531 | 27.97 | 7.39 | +2.5 | +2.3 | +29.1 | +29.8 |
| Missouri | 20,736 | 71,982 | 53,312 | 1,380,771 | 66.59 | 19.18 | +0.7 | +0.6 | +0.7 | +11.0 |
| Montana | 2,226 | 7,880 | 5,904 | 228,276 | 102.55 | 28.07 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -1.0 |
| Nebraska | 2,457 | 8,757 | 6,542 | 227,390 | 92.55 | 25.07 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -5.4 |
| Nevada ⁴ | 21 | 75 | 57 | 960 | (⁵) | 12.31 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) |
| New Hampshire | 1,107 | 3,971 | 2,968 | 139,871 | 126.35 | 35.22 | -1.8 | -2.5 | -14.5 | -12.8 |
| New Jersey | 5,252 | 17,669 | 13,452 | 609,290 | 116.01 | 34.48 | +1.1 | +1.9 | +5.2 | +9.4 |
| New Mexico | 6,425 | 23,396 | 17,959 | 476,222 | 74.12 | 20.35 | +0.5 | +1.6 | +20.0 | +18.3 |
| New York | 47,867 | 170,077 | 123,848 | 6,279,208 | 131.18 | 36.92 | +0.8 | +0.7 | +3.3 | +7.4 |
| North Carolina | 18,798 | 70,735 | 53,995 | 1,132,028 | 60.25 | 16.00 | +0.6 | +1.0 | +6.9 | +12.5 |
| North Dakota | 1,502 | 5,426 | 4,148 | 171,128 | 113.93 | 31.54 | -0.7 | +0.3 | -2.3 | +1.1 |
| Ohio | 13,456 | 50,635 | 38,440 | 1,295,882 | 96.31 | 25.59 | +1.8 | +0.7 | +4.7 | +20.8 |
| Oklahoma | 15,282 | 52,718 | 38,659 | 1,103,119 | 72.18 | 20.92 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -12.2 | -31.7 |
| Oregon | 3,628 | 12,814 | 9,672 | 443,579 | 122.27 | 34.62 | +2.1 | +1.8 | +11.5 | +15.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,075 | 99,030 | 75,200 | *2,588,027 | *99.25 | *26.13 | +0.6 | +0.7 | +0.3 | +2.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 38,207 | 124,848 | 95,360 | 376,295 | 9.85 | 3.01 | +1.7 | +1.2 | +16.8 | +20.6 |
| Rhode Island | 3,261 | 11,217 | 8,216 | 360,758 | 110.63 | 32.16 | +0.4 | +0.6 | +2.0 | -1.1 |
| South Carolina | 7,627 | 29,407 | 22,904 | 371,894 | 48.76 | 12.65 | +1.4 | +1.2 | +14.0 | +23.9 |
| South Dakota | 2,812 | 9,371 | 7,097 | 230,669 | 82.01 | 24.61 | +1.1 | +1.2 | +4.0 | +5.3 |
| Tennessee | 21,547 | 77,527 | 58,004 | 1,462,741 | 67.89 | 18.87 | +0.5 | +0.7 | +7.5 | +8.2 |
| Texas | 20,665 | 80,807 | 60,883 | 1,233,328 | 59.60 | 15.26 | +1.4 | -0.8 | +10.4 | +8.3 |
| Utah | 3,106 | 10,826 | 8,021 | 350,863 | 112.96 | 32.41 | -0.6 | -0.5 | +7.2 | +7.1 |
| Vermont | 1,048 | 3,684 | 2,794 | 89,776 | 77.08 | 21.93 | +0.4 | -0.2 | +2.4 | +7.2 |
| Virgin Islands | 161 | 553 | 466 | 3,471 | 21.56 | 6.28 | +0.6 | +1.1 | -22.6 | +0.5 |
| Virginia | 8,349 | 32,234 | 24,820 | 552,253 | 66.15 | 17.13 | +0.9 | -0.5 | +11.2 | +15.8 |
| Washington | 8,905 | 30,077 | 21,979 | 931,570 | 104.61 | 30.97 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -2.9 | -17.1 |
| West Virginia | 18,031 | 67,518 | 52,563 | 1,439,221 | 79.82 | 21.32 | +1.7 | +2.1 | -0.2 | -3.5 |
| Wisconsin | 8,112 | 27,986 | 20,719 | 1,060,212 | 133.16 | 38.60 | +0.2 | +0.6 | -0.7 | -1.1 |
| Wyoming | 538 | 1,925 | 1,454 | 58,202 | 108.18 | 30.23 | -1.5 | -1.4 | +3.1 | +1.9 |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Includes program administered without Federal participation in Nevada.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁵ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$57,478 from general assistance funds were made to 1,732 families.

⁶ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

(Continued from page 25)

cusses the nature and cost of illness in 1,212 prolonged absences in 1952-53.

SCHEELE, LEONARD A. "Better Care for Older People." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 69, May 1954, pp. 455-461. 50 cents.

The health of older people in institutions.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE. SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH. *President's Health Recommendations and Related Measures. Hearings, 83d Congress, 2d Session*, Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 3 parts.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. OFFICE OF

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Vocational Rehabilitation of Public Assistance and Institutional Cases, Fiscal 1953*. (Rehabilitation Service Series No. 269.) Washington: The Office, May 1954. 19 pp. Processed.

Final report of a special study of cases rehabilitated in 1953.

Table 14.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1954¹

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

| State | Number of recipients | Payments to recipients | | Percentage change from— | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Total amount | Average | April 1954 in— | | May 1953 in— | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total ² | 208,459 | \$11,164,991 | \$53.56 | +1.4 | +1.1 | +18.8 | +17.9 |
| Ala..... | 8,651 | 216,142 | 24.98 | +1.1 | +5 | -3.7 | -13.4 |
| Ark..... | 3,035 | 93,284 | 30.74 | +5.0 | +389.5 | +383.8 | +23.8 |
| Calif..... | 4,633 | 260,947 | 56.32 | +1.9 | +2.1 | +12.8 | +13.9 |
| Conn. ³ | 1,121 | 113,261 | 101.04 | +7.0 | +4.7 | | |
| Del..... | 114 | 5,406 | 47.42 | +14.0 | +12.7 | -7.3 | -19.8 |
| D. C..... | 1,860 | 111,605 | 60.00 | +4.5 | +4.4 | +29.2 | +25.8 |
| Ga..... | 7,155 | 295,921 | 41.36 | +1.3 | +1.6 | +69.5 | +75.8 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,184 | 65,233 | 55.10 | -7 | +5 | -4.9 | +2.3 |
| Idaho..... | 846 | 50,529 | 59.73 | +4 | +5 | +2.3 | +6.7 |
| Ill..... | 5,621 | 416,645 | 74.12 | +6 | +8 | +17.6 | +27.5 |
| Kans..... | 3,155 | 207,778 | 65.86 | +3 | -1.1 | +4.2 | +8.6 |
| La..... | 12,011 | 503,839 | 41.95 | -3 | (⁴) | -13.0 | -11.8 |
| Md..... | 4,156 | 216,614 | 52.12 | +2.0 | +2.2 | +20.4 | +23.1 |
| Mass..... | 9,460 | 890,206 | 94.10 | +1.1 | (⁴) | +5.5 | +9.5 |
| Mich..... | 1,926 | 132,827 | 68.97 | +1.4 | +1.9 | +15.6 | +18.0 |
| Minn..... | 268 | 14,046 | 52.41 | +26.4 | +28.2 | | |
| Miss..... | 2,604 | 64,062 | 24.60 | +4.0 | +4.0 | +77.9 | +93.9 |
| Mo..... | 14,432 | 749,907 | 51.96 | -2 | -2 | +13.2 | +13.4 |
| Mont..... | 1,346 | 84,602 | 62.85 | -1.7 | -8 | +8.1 | +8.0 |
| N. H..... | 175 | 12,510 | 71.49 | +5.4 | +3.7 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| N. J..... | 2,574 | 195,465 | 75.94 | +2.3 | +8 | -23.2 | +24.7 |
| N. Mex..... | 1,875 | 73,514 | 39.21 | +6 | +8 | -2.7 | -3.0 |
| N. Y..... | 37,615 | 3,037,225 | 80.75 | +1.5 | +6 | +16.7 | +19.1 |
| N. C..... | 9,038 | 328,992 | 36.40 | +2.0 | +2.2 | +27.6 | +31.0 |
| N. Dak..... | 787 | 54,252 | 68.94 | +1.0 | +2.2 | +5.9 | +5.7 |
| Ohio..... | 7,088 | 352,238 | 49.69 | +1.5 | +1.4 | +15.4 | +15.9 |
| Okla..... | 4,869 | 235,723 | 48.41 | +2 | +7 | +15.9 | +19.3 |
| Oreg..... | 2,644 | 198,952 | 75.25 | +2.5 | +2.3 | +22.2 | +22.8 |
| Pa..... | 12,280 | 760,784 | 61.95 | +1.4 | +2.0 | +20.7 | +22.7 |
| P. R..... | 15,363 | 129,072 | 8.40 | +2.4 | +2.0 | +37.3 | +37.1 |
| R. I..... | 1,151 | 85,178 | 74.00 | +1.6 | +3.4 | +93.4 | +109.7 |
| S. C..... | 7,058 | 227,690 | 32.26 | +1.5 | +1.4 | +17.8 | +21.2 |
| S. Dak..... | 553 | 25,104 | 45.40 | +9 | +1.1 | +43.3 | +42.3 |
| Tenn..... | 1,087 | 43,020 | 39.58 | +5.7 | +5.9 | | |
| Utah..... | 1,087 | 108,485 | 64.31 | +9 | +1.9 | +11.6 | +11.9 |
| Vt..... | 343 | 16,532 | 48.20 | +4.3 | +4.1 | +37.2 | +48.0 |
| V. I..... | 76 | 1,090 | 14.34 | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) | (⁶) |
| Va..... | 4,428 | 165,309 | 37.33 | (⁶) | (⁶) | +19.4 | +24.0 |
| Wash..... | 5,668 | 400,364 | 70.64 | -9 | -5 | +2 | -1 |
| W. Va..... | 6,977 | 246,612 | 35.35 | +5.6 | +5.6 | +33.2 | +25.7 |
| Wis..... | 1,110 | 101,059 | 91.04 | -1 | +6.3 | +3.1 | +28.3 |
| Wyo..... | 435 | 25,857 | 59.44 | +1.2 | +6 | -2.5 | -2.6 |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes program administered without Federal participation in Connecticut.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 recipients.

⁶ In addition to these payments from aid to the permanently and totally disabled funds, supplemental payments of \$42,785 from general assistance funds were made to 1,768 recipients.

⁷ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

Table 15.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1954¹

(Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

| State | Number of cases | Payments to cases | | Percentage change from— | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Total amount | Average | April 1954 in— | | May 1953 in— | |
| | | | | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total ² | 304,000 | \$15,520,000 | \$51.13 | -4.6 | -6.5 | +15.5 | +24.2 |
| Ala..... | 154 | 3,629 | 23.56 | +25.2 | +18.0 | -6.1 | -7.8 |
| Alaska..... | 152 | 7,733 | 50.88 | -1.9 | -7.0 | +40.7 | +57.6 |
| Ariz..... | 1,963 | 79,650 | 40.58 | -12.5 | -6.3 | +40.1 | +23.8 |
| Ark. ³ | 439 | 5,776 | 13.16 | -5.4 | -8.7 | +78.9 | +79.8 |
| Calif..... | 33,817 | 1,637,908 | 48.43 | -9.6 | -9.8 | +23.2 | +25.4 |
| Colo..... | 1,523 | 57,696 | 37.88 | -27.6 | -43.2 | -3.8 | -10.0 |
| Conn..... | 3,143 | 175,879 | 55.96 | +1.2 | +1.8 | -15.4 | -12.0 |
| Del..... | 1,117 | 55,630 | 49.80 | -3.6 | -7.3 | +53.2 | +77.1 |
| D. C..... | 655 | 39,879 | 60.88 | +6 | +7 | -16.1 | -17.5 |
| Fla. ⁴ | 5,400 | 90,500 | | | | | |
| Ga..... | 2,154 | 44,364 | 20.60 | -3 | +1.4 | -5.6 | +17.0 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,222 | 54,157 | 44.32 | +15.9 | +24.6 | -30.0 | -44.3 |
| Idaho..... | 86 | 3,207 | 38.34 | (⁵) | (⁵) | -24.6 | -25.6 |
| Ill..... | 29,850 | 1,938,827 | 64.95 | -3.9 | -5.8 | +32.0 | +45.5 |
| Ind. ⁶ | 12,063 | 422,995 | 35.07 | +8 | -1.2 | +53.0 | +67.4 |
| Iowa..... | 4,052 | 125,803 | 31.05 | -4.3 | -13.3 | +25.1 | +21.9 |
| Kans..... | 1,963 | 101,207 | 51.56 | -4.1 | -5.6 | +14.8 | +19.4 |
| Ky..... | 2,749 | 84,728 | 30.82 | -5.4 | -2.2 | +5.3 | +17.2 |
| La..... | 6,723 | 265,231 | 39.45 | -1.2 | -1.1 | -1.7 | -3 |
| Maine..... | 3,560 | 155,959 | 43.81 | -8.6 | -11.1 | +15.0 | +18.7 |
| Md..... | 2,198 | 120,048 | 54.62 | -1.7 | -2.2 | -9.3 | -6.4 |
| Mass..... | 12,677 | 664,453 | 52.41 | -2.2 | -9.0 | +9.3 | +9.7 |
| Mich..... | 18,119 | 1,088,139 | 60.06 | -3.1 | -9.0 | +49.9 | +75.7 |
| Minn..... | 6,908 | 372,970 | 53.99 | -9.1 | -8.9 | +24.6 | +37.0 |
| Miss..... | 870 | 11,578 | 13.31 | +3.4 | +3.3 | +5.1 | +7.6 |
| Mo..... | 5,263 | 193,143 | 36.70 | +4 | +1.8 | -38.1 | -33.2 |
| Mont..... | 914 | 23,724 | 25.96 | -18.5 | -20.5 | +70.2 | +59.5 |
| Nebr..... | 1,443 | 60,779 | 42.12 | -11.6 | -15.0 | | |
| Nev..... | 323 | 10,463 | 32.39 | -7.2 | -7.7 | +7.7 | +6 |
| N. H. ⁷ | 1,200 | 61,000 | | | | | |
| N. J. ⁸ | 7,347 | 550,949 | 76.21 | -5.3 | -5.1 | +31.1 | +45.2 |
| N. Mex..... | 605 | 13,642 | 22.01 | -1.9 | +2.7 | +51.7 | +63.4 |
| N. Y..... | 29,616 | 2,108,629 | 74.24 | -5.4 | -6.2 | -4.1 | -2.6 |
| N. C..... | 2,206 | 48,028 | 21.77 | -12.4 | -12.2 | +25.8 | +37.3 |
| N. Dak..... | 439 | 17,131 | 39.02 | -30.3 | -29.2 | +10.9 | +1.1 |
| Ohio..... | 27,067 | 1,379,197 | 50.95 | -6.3 | -7.0 | +35.2 | +57.2 |
| Okla..... | 14,500 | 76,125 | | | +16.0 | | |
| Oreg..... | 5,614 | 329,417 | 58.68 | -6.7 | -14.6 | +17.1 | +12.6 |
| Pa..... | 18,714 | 1,169,762 | 62.51 | +6 | +2.7 | +13.6 | +31.8 |
| P. R..... | 1,708 | 11,220 | 6.57 | +19.3 | +15.7 | -25.6 | -28.6 |
| R. I..... | 3,877 | 259,052 | 66.82 | -3.9 | -1.2 | +9.5 | +12.5 |
| S. C..... | 2,249 | 52,012 | 23.13 | -3.1 | -1.6 | +3.6 | +9.5 |
| S. Dak..... | 694 | 24,682 | 35.56 | -20.5 | -10.5 | -9 | +28.6 |
| Tenn..... | 2,584 | 31,970 | 12.37 | -6.0 | -12.2 | -1.4 | -5.7 |
| Tex. ¹² | 8,500 | 202,000 | | | | | |
| Utah..... | 1,773 | 105,693 | 59.56 | -5.0 | -8.9 | +40.5 | +39.5 |
| Vt. ¹³ | 1,400 | 58,000 | | | | | |
| V. I..... | 112 | 1,421 | 12.69 | +5.7 | +3.5 | -36.4 | -21.2 |
| Va..... | 2,541 | 91,171 | 35.88 | -1.2 | -5.7 | +28.6 | +38.5 |
| Wash..... | 10,109 | 605,127 | 59.86 | -9.1 | -7.2 | +17.7 | +21.8 |
| W. Va..... | 2,716 | 77,288 | 28.46 | -2.7 | -3.5 | -18.7 | -27.1 |
| Wis..... | 8,328 | 555,097 | 66.65 | -6.2 | -13.0 | +71.0 | +97.8 |
| Wyo..... | 266 | 13,670 | 51.39 | -16.6 | -13.7 | +53.4 | +91.1 |

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 9 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁷ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

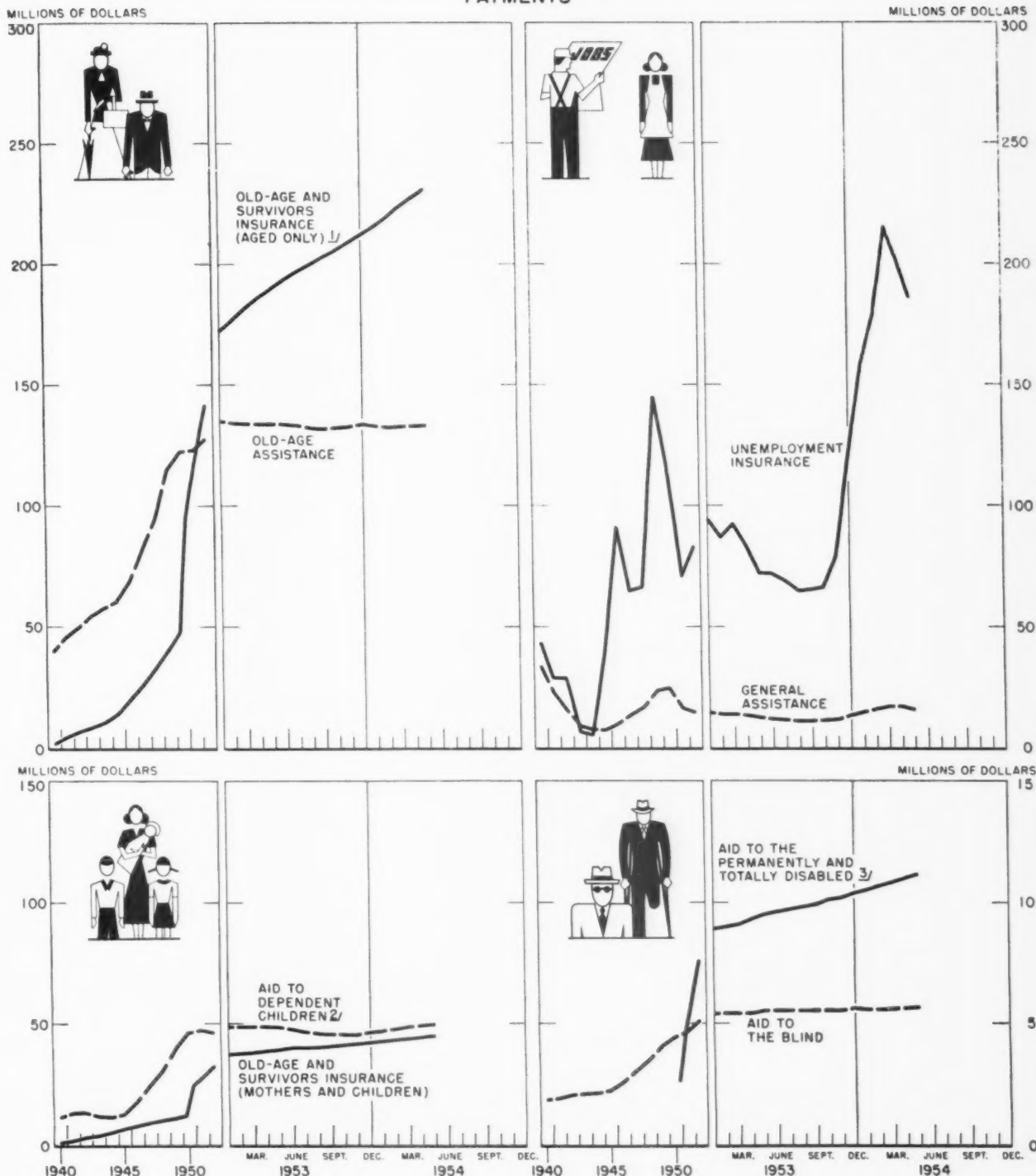
¹⁰ Includes 5,646 cases and payments of \$176,424 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹¹ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,655 cases were aided by county commissioners and 3,229 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board.

¹² Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status), estimated for August 1952; annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs (including vendor payments for medical care beginning October 1950, except for general assistance); annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950, partly estimated.

³ Program initiated October 1950.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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